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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,004—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PENINSULAR" will LEAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M., on the 21st March, and Baggage must be sent to the VICTORIA DOCK, before 11 A.M., on that day.
A Steam-Launch will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER, at 2 P.M., to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th March.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March. Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	RUMES	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6368	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

22nd March	19th April
5th April	3rd May
	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	31st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 14, 1893

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

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Bombay, March 13, 1893. Agents.

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S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,490 tons, on the 19th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busrah, in the foregoing order.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 22nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
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255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am n a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. [illegible] through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
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BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR CARL WALTHER,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
GIVES A GRAND CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH,
To commence at 9-30 P.M.
Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 P.M.
Reserved Front Seats, Rs 3. Reserved Second Seats, Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
The Plan of the Hall will be opened from Friday morning, the 17th instant, at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD,
ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
GRAND OPENING DAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH,
OF
LINGARD'S
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION
AND WAX-WORKS,
Which has just furnished
A SEASON OF 15 WEEKS IN CALCUTTA,
Is now on Tour through India, and *en route* for
THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.
Originality, Versatility and Refinement.
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.
The above place has been refitted and decorated
AS A NOVELTY MUSEUM.
In which may be seen
THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,
THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,
THE GRAND CYCLORAMA, GITANA,
THE GIPSY QUEEN.
FORETELLER, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.
A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS or WIVES.
Polite Ushers in attendance, Piano Recitals at intervals.
Prices of Admission as follows:—
WEEK DAYS.
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Children under 12 years half-price.
Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY and of the BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY will be held in the WILSON COLLEGE, CHOWPATTY, at 8-30 THIS EVENING. The Honble H. BIRDWOOD will preside. The attendance of the Members and other Friends of the above Societies is cordially invited.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN FRASER," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 14th March, 1893. Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st Instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1893.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED, 1863.
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
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THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
For full particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1892, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1893, between the hours of 11½ A.M. and 2 P.M. on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 3rd proximo.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo, both days inclusive.
Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N.M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 & 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder: Colaba, Bombay, 15th March, 1893.

TERMS
OF
THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.
FIRST-CLASS SUBSCRIBERS to have the use of Newspapers, Periodicals and Books in and out of the Library. RATE PER MONTH, Rs. 5.
SECOND-CLASS SUBSCRIBERS may use the Books in the Library, and are allowed the perusal of the Newspapers and Periodicals at their own Residences. RATE PER MONTH, Rs. 4.
THIRD-CLASS SUBSCRIBERS restricted to the use of Books and Papers in the Library. RATE PER MONTH, Rs. 2.
The Library subscribes for the use of Readers Local and Up-country Dailies, English Weeklies (of 32 different Titles) and Periodicals and Reviews (of 32 Titles).
SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RAMCHANDRA VITTOBA BALLAJI has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of gift, sale, lease, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned in their Office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, within 14 Days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same will be treated as waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece of Pension and Tax Land, on which stand three dwelling houses, and also the house of Boodhaji Hirjee, of which the vendor is the Mortgagee, situate at Gamdevi, in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1318 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 349, New No. 2216, Old Survey No. 714, New Survey No. 7974, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2395, 2696, 2698, and 2700, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, on or towards the west by the out of Harichand Jugonnath Goregaokor, on or towards the North by the Gamdevi Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Hurjee, and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1893.
JANARDHUN & ARDASHIR,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT DUKARWADI, GIRGAUM ROAD.
Under instructions from Mr. Kashinath Wishwanath, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Shriorushna Nanabhoy, Janardhun Nanabhoy, Shamrao Nanabhoy and Yadavrao Nanabhoy and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th day of November 1892, Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th day of March Instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the land, hereditaments and premises hereunder described, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situat in Dookerwadi, on Girgaum road, in the Island of Bombay, which said land containing by admeasurement 102 8-9 square yards, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Municipality under C ward No. 3692 and 3693. Street Nos. 14, 16 and 1, and are bounded on the east by the property of Govind Narayen and Brothers, on the west by the property of Bapujee Bajeerao and Brothers, on the North by the said Dookerwadi Lane, and on the south by the property of Moroba Shridhur.
For any further particulars regarding the property or the conditions on which the same will be sold application should be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, the mortgagee's attorneys or to the undersigned.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, March 16, 1893. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, *viz.*, from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894 and license fees from Fudkarees and Cammattrees at the Delisle Road Sheep Market etc., for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.
For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 16, 1893.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
1 COTTON GIN by Platt Brothers, of Oldham.
1 PATENT KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
1 SEED DECORTICLATOR and Separator.
2 CAST IRON Wall Brackets and 3 Ins. 3 Plumber Blocks.
The above are new and have never been used. The frame of Cotton Gin was slightly damaged in transit, but has been repaired, and is as strong as ever. Cost price of the above Rs. 3,925.
OFFERS INVITED ALSO.
Second-hand 12 H. P. Vertical Field Boiler with Cross Tubes in good Condition, sold to make room for larger Boiler.
Price, with Fittings, Rs. 800.
Apply to
G. R. MACDONALD, Manager,
Moniarah Factory, via Gopalgunge, Sarun.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.
One new Canoe-shaped Patent Hood Landau, by Watson of Lowestoft, light, for one or pair of Arabs.
One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windover with Patent Hood.
One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.
One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.
One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury
One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.
One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.
For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!
The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo treet, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS.....	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.....	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Memorial to the late Rev. Bro. Beale, St. Peter's Boys' School, 6 p.m.
Bombay Auxiliary Bible and Tract and Book Societies, Wilson College, 8-30 p.m.
Back Bay Baths, Acworth Cup Race.
Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, New High School, Fort, Mr. Pestonjee Cooverjee Tasker's Lecture, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Hosseinee (s), from Jedda; and Java (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c.; Chupra (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Tanjore (s), Jedda, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri, Burdon, and Hosseinee entered the dock yesterday; the s. s. Congo left it on Tuesday, and the s. s. Ponani yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Indra left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday next.

THE FEAST OF ST. PATRICK.—The feast of St. Patrick will be celebrated at the Fort Chapel with High Mass and sermon, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

A PRESENT TO THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA.—Two bear-cubs, two tigers, and two lions are brought to the Victoria Gardens from the Central Provinces, being intended as presents to Prince Franz Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. They are to be sent by the next Austrian steamer, until which time they are to be detained at the Victoria Gardens.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Jairam Lacks, a Marwaree, residing at Bhaji Pala Street, went to one of his customers near the Jooma Musjid, on Tuesday noon, and obtained from him currency notes of the value of Rs. 300, consisting of one for Rs. 100, one for Rs. 50; two for Rs 20, nine for Rs. 10, and four for Rs. 5 each. The Marwaree rolled up the notes and placed them in his *bandee* pocket, but on arrival at Nagdavi Street he missed them.

A FIRE.—At 2 a.m., yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a jowlee-roofed shed, at Haines Road, belonging to Gunnaji Ballaji, a contractor. The shed was stored with building materials, the whole of which was destroyed. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 50. It was extinguished by the fire-brigade men before 3 a.m. The cause of the fire is supposed to be a lighted "biddee," carelessly thrown in some loose hay lying near the shed.

MISSION AT ST. ANNE'S, BYCULLA.—A mission will be given by the Rev. Fr. Wallrath, S. J., at St. Anne's, Byculla, commencing on Saturday next, at 6-30 p.m., concluding on Easter Sunday, at 6 p.m. There are to be two sermons daily, on Sundays at 8 a.m. and at 6 p.m., on week-days at 6-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., is to preside at the beginning of the mission on next Saturday evening.

THE BOMBAY HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of February last, there were 16 horses, 182 bullocks, and 5 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of February 32 horses, 147 bullocks, and 12 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 20 horses, 114 bullocks, and 8 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. Five cases among horses, five among bullocks, and three among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shiw Shetty, aged eleven years, son of a coachman, in the employ of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, residing at Pedder Road. On Tuesday night, the boy was walking about in the compound of his father's master's bungalow, when he was bitten on the left foot by a snake. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 11 p.m., the same night. The jury recorded a verdict of death from snake-bite.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—Herr Carl Walther gives his concert in the Town Hall, under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, on Thursday evening, March 23, at 9-30 p.m. He will play on this occasion the "Concerto Romantique" of Goddard, a "Nocturne" of Chopin, a "Romance, Rondo, and Mazurcas," by Wieniawski, the "Cavatina of Raff, the Pizzicati by Delibes, and a Selection on the Opera "Il Puritani." Mr. Wenning will accompany him on the piano during the evening and will also play one of the Scherzos of Chopin, besides rendering, two grand pianos, with three of his best pupils, the overture of the "Frieshutz." Mrs. Baner will sing "Mignon" and also with Herr Kaufmann the Mendelssohn's duets "Volkslied and Gruss." Herr Kaufmann, accompanied by Herr Behrends, will sing Schubert's "Oafenthalt." The plan of the hall could be seen at Messrs. Rose & Co.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Lalji Umbarai, a native grocer, was charged with having in his possession false weights. On the 28th ultimo Rama Bala, a Hindu, went to the shop of the accused's to buy sugar. The accused's servant Damji Thawar gave him sugar, but in weighing the same he used a foreign weight, which weighed only six pounds and two ounces, the servant representing that the weight was equivalent to ten seers. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that the weight before the court was used as a ten-seer weight, and as it weighed fourteen ounces less than ten seers, it must be held to be false. It was used in the shop as weight. The owner of the shop was responsible, and it was his duty to see that the weights kept there were correct. If false weights were kept in the shop by the owner, and if the servants used them, then the owner must be held responsible. The accused was, therefore, fined Rs. 5.

DR. W. GRAY MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of Dr. Wellington Gray, Principal of the Grant Medical College, was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 p.m., at the Grant Medical College, Dr. Cowasji Nowrosji presiding, to consider the advisibility of raising a memorial of Dr. Gray, who proceeds to England next month. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Dr. Maconachie, it was resolved that a memorial of Dr. Gray should be raised. On the motion of Dr. Da Gama, seconded by Dr. T. B. Nariman, the meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. Maconachie, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Manser, Dr. Hatch, Dr. Cowasjee Nowrosji, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Dr. Rozario, Dr. Kuntuk, Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. M. R. Setna, Dr. Gonsalves, Dr. Trilokekar, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. M. Kunte, and Dr. Masina, with power to add to their number, and to raise subscriptions to carry out the object of the meeting. On the motion of Dr. Rozario, a vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings. The subscription-list being circulated at the meeting, a sum of Rs. 700 was subscribed on the spot.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A.—An attractive programme was drawn up for the concert, which was held last Tuesday, the 14th instant, and every item was gone through with credit to the performers. The piano solo "Fantasia from opera, Charles VI., by Mr. A. J. De Souza was good, and Mrs. Mortimer was applauded for her song "After Sundown," by T. Bonheur. Mr. Oliver played a concertina solo "Selections from Lucia Di Lammermoor," and was applauded and Miss Carpenter's song "Caller Herrin" and Mr. Owen's recitation were both well received. Mrs. Flynn, who is coming prominently forward as a good singer, received a well-deserved encore for her song "Then and Now." Mr. Croft played his mandoline solo (operatic selections) very skilfully. He is a good player, and has a happy way of selecting his pieces to please his audience. He too was deservedly encored, but failed to respond, and it is a pity that his name did not figure in the second part of the programme. Mr. De Souza played his second piano solo "Souvenir de Notre dame" well, and it was very pleasing to hear Mrs. Flynn's second song "Oh! How delightful." She sang it with grace and feeling, and responded to the encore which she elicited. Mr. T. Stephenson gave a capital recitation of "My first and last appearance." Mr. Oliver's second concertina solo, selection from Don Pasquale was as well played as his first one, and the duet by Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, entitled "Oh! that we two were maying" was well sung. Miss Carpenter, who is a known singer, sang the last song of the evening "Dolley's Revenge" and was loudly applauded.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS.

THE final tie in the competition for the Western India Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup will take place to-day, at 5 p.m.:—

Captain S. C. Smith and Mr. E. W. Arundell, v. Dr. Fooks and Mr. A. J. Brooks.

LORD AND LADY HARRIS AT THE NOVELTY.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, who had some days ago witnessed the performance of "Sanghia Baktvlee" by the Victoria Theatrical Company, at their Novelty Theatre, in aid of the fund for the Bai Awabai Showmuggree Home for Nurses, extended their patronage again to the company on Monday evening last. The play selected for the occasion was the romantic Urdu opera of "Ali Baba and Forty Thieves," which was put upon the stage, with new scenery and all the resources at the disposal of the company. As on the previous occasion, their Excellencies, on their arrival, were welcomed with cheers, the whole of the audience standing up until they were escorted to their seats by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E. The house was crowded in all parts by an appreciative native audience, among whom the play of Ali Baba is very taking. Its main incidents are romantic enough to bear repetition:—

The first scene shows Ali Baba in a despondent state smoking his "hooka." His wife Zarina comes up, and questions him whether he has succeeded in getting anything to eat. Ali Baba bewails his lot at not having succeeded, when Zarina informs him of the approach of a very importunate creditor. Ali Baba retires into the house after desiring Zarina to appease the unwelcome visitor by some means or other. All the efforts of Zarina prove futile, especially as the creditor sees Ali Baba himself peeping out of the house. At this moment seeing that the game is up, Ali Baba resorts to a cunning artifice; he rushes out of his house and feigns all the attitudes of a raving maniac. The creditor believing him to be really insane, and not wishing to be killed by him, makes his escape. Full of joy at this happy riddance, Ali Baba declares to his wife his intention of going to his wealthy brother Kasim for help, and goes off accordingly. He finds the well-to-do Kasim singing the advantages of wealth, and forthwith begs him to assist him in his distress. With indignant scorn Kasim spurns Ali Baba, who, though poor, has yet enough of self-respect not to feel bitterly, and with a heart full of grief retires, determined never to repeat this humiliating scene on any account. This has no effect on the purse-proud Kasim, supremely indifferent to the miseries of others, whether kinsmen or not, so long as fortune continues to smile upon him. In the second scene, Ali Baba is discovered felling trees in a wood, and expatiating on the ups and downs of this weary life. At this moment, as if to illustrate his own despondent reflections, his son Ganim comes up, and, pointing to his thread-bare garments and worn-out shoes, begs his father to provide him with a new outfit. Just as Ali Baba is exhorting him to depend upon God, both are alarmed by distant voices of a gang of thieves, and run up a neighbouring tree to escape observation. The thieves come up, and, after praising them for their pluck and daring, the captain orders the spoils they have brought with them to be secreted in a cavern, the door of which he flings open by pressing a certain knob. After all the thieves have entered the cave, Ayiar, the confident of Dilare (the captain), expresses his inability to close the door, and Dilare directs him to press a knob, on the opposite side of the one he had at first pressed. While his companions are busy inside, the captain mentally arranges the plan of attacking and seizing the caravan of a rich merchant, he had encountered on the way, and when the thieves, after depositing the spoils, come out they are forthwith marched off to the scene of the proposed assault. When the last sound of the thieves' retreating footsteps has died out, Ali Baba and Ganim descend from their hiding place in the tree, and having made good use of their ears and possessed themselves of the thieves' secret, they turn it to account by entering the cavern. In the next scene, Ali Baba and Ganim are discovered carrying off as much as they can of the spoils. The fourth scene shows Muzain, the maid-servant of Ali Baba, despondent at once at the poverty of her master and at the hopeless love she bears to Ganim, when her mistress Zarina comes up and asks her to go and get something to eat. At this moment Ali Baba and Ganim enter, laden with the stolen treasures, at the sight of which both mistress and maid are struck dumb with amazement. Ali Baba sends his wife Zarina to his brother Kasim's for a pair of scales, and when it is brought in, instead of weighing the treasures as they intended to do, they all begin to dance and jump for joy. Anxious to know why Ali Baba should require a balance, Kasim comes up and knocks at the door. Thus surprised, Ali Baba orders the treasures to be at once removed; but in the confusion which ensues, a bag of money is inadvertently left there. Kasim, on entering, complains of the miseries of this world, and of his present straitened circumstances, when all at once his eyes are attracted by the solitary bag of money left in the room. His anxious enquiries as to where this wind-fall came from are answered by Ali Baba evasively at first, but Kasim is not to be so easily put off, and threatens, if he is not let into the secret, to make the matter public. Ali Baba thereupon reluctantly narrates the story of the secret cave, and, full of joy at this unexpected turn of good fortune, Kasim quits the scene, followed by Ali Baba's curses. The fifth scene discloses Kasim overjoyed at the acquisition of such a vast amount of riches. He tries to carry off as much of it as he can, but on making for the door, imagine his surprise and horror at finding himself unable to open it. While he is still exhausting himself in fruitless efforts to effect an exit, his ears are assailed by the song of the advancing robbers. Reduced to the end of his resources, Kasim lets the precious load drop from him, and hides himself in a corner in the hope of saving his life. The thieves enter, and while the captain's eyes rest in bewilderment on the glittering mass before him, his lieutenant drags forth Kasim from his hiding place, and many a blood-thirsty sword is pointed to his trembling heart. In the next scene Hasina, the wife of Kasim, is overwhelmed with anxiety at the prolonged absence of Kasim. Ali Baba, having gone in his search to the den, and having brought his quartered corpse to his house, comes up to inform Hasina of the death of her lord. Ali Baba and Muzain try to console Hasina for her sad bereavement. Muzain is then off to fetch a tailor blind-folded, so that he may not know the house again, in order to sew up the corpse of Kasim, and Ali Baba takes Hasina to his own place. At the disappearance of Kasim's corpse, which as we have seen, has been carried off by Ali Baba, the robbers are in a state of anxious fright and are putting their heads together to trace the unseen individual, who evidently has the upper hand of them. They swear to a man to find him at all costs.

In the second Act, we have the tailor Mustafa, while engaged in the exercise of his daily calling, recalling to himself the adventure of the preceding night: how with his eyes bandaged he was called in to sew the quartered corpse of a dead man. Like the garrulous man that he is, he speaks loud enough to be overheard by no less a person than Ayiar himself, the lieutenant of the robbers, who, in order to get the proper clue, falls into conversation with the tailor. This poor simpleton is no match for the wily thief, who, under pretence of disbelieving the tailor's story, draws him out and finally succeeds in leading him to Ali Baba's house. Fully believing that such an attempt at secrecy could only have been exercised in respect of the corpse of the man murdered in the thieves' den, Ayiar whets the tailor's ardour by promising him a handsome gift. While the tailor is thus, unconsciously to himself, being made a fool of, Muzain, the maid-servant of Ali Baba, is seen ruminating over the choice of a lover, when her attention is attracted by the approach of Mustafa and Ayiar, and, suspecting some guile, she conceals herself and becomes a silent spectator of all that ensues. Led by the blind-folded tailor, Mustafa, Ayiar comes up to Ali Baba's house. Here Mustafa is discharged with a handsome gift, and, after marking the house with a piece of chalk, Ayiar also retires. Muzain then comes out of her hiding-place, and seeing the mark on her master's house, and believing Ayiar to be a spy, she marks similarly all the neighbouring houses, so that Ali Baba's house is no longer distinguished. This done, she runs up to her master to tell him about the whole affair. In the meantime, Ayiar, accompanied by Captain Dilare, comes up, and just as he is about to point out the house, he had erewhile marked for identification, he is terrified to find his own mark lost among a number of other similar marks. His evident confusion at this moment is interpreted by his superior into an act of treachery, and he is angrily dismissed. As ill-luck would have it, at this precise moment, Ali Baba, who has been listening to Muzain's story about the mysterious mark, desires to see it. The captain overhears this wish, and, persuading himself that this must be the very house he was looking after, hides himself to make matters doubly sure Unseen, he sees Muzain come out of the house and point out the mark to Ali Baba. No sooner is this done than the captain shows himself, and, pretending to be a travelling merchant, begs of Ali Baba a night's shelter with permission to bring with him a few boxes of merchandise. Ali Baba gives him a hearty welcome, and directs Muzain to look to his comfort. In the second scene, Ayiar, who, still in search of a proper clue, has also been a guest at Ali Baba's house, in the disguise of a travelling merchant, is seen ruminating over his newly-acquired love for Muzain. He has forgotten his mission, and, being love-sick, declares his love to her. She detests him, and, feigning love in return, consents to run away with him, if he disguised himself as a woman to avoid all suspicion. Ayiar is ready in the disguise, when Ali Baba, who is timely apprised of all by Muzain, detects him. Ayiar being disgraced, stealthily runs away. In the third scene we have in the yard behind Ali Baba's house a number of boxes alleged to contain merchandise, but in reality each containing a thief. The captain comes up, instructs the thieves to rush out at dead of night to put an end to all the inmates of the house, and, after extinguishing a lamp that is seen burning, retires. Muzain comes up, and seeing no light, orders a servant to bring one. To rest herself from fatigue, she is about to sit on one of the boxes, when its inmate, thinking her to be the captain, asks whether it is time to come out. Her first impulse is fright, but with extraordinary presence of mind she summons to herself the courage to say "No, not yet." At this moment the servant brings in another light. She directs the servant to summon other domestics, and carry the boxes in a store-room, and thus by a skilful act she captures all the thieves. The captain comes up towards midnight and bids his brave men sally forth. But imagine his surprise when he finds all the boxes removed. He takes an oath, either to kill each and everyone of the inmates of the house or himself perish in the attempt. The next scene discloses Ganim pensive over the impossibility of his acquiring Muzain, when Ali Baba comes up and demands of him the cause of his low spirits. Ganim declares himself in love with Muzain. Ali Baba indignantly bids him to cease from such an improper act and retires. Jafar and Zohra, attendants in the house of Ali Baba, enter playing blindman's buff. Ganim enters and informs Jafar of the indignation his father had shown over his love for Muzain. Jafar declares Muzain to be inconstant, as he had seen her in deep conversation with Ayiar, and entreats Ganim to give up her idea. Ganim was too sure of her faithfulness to show any signs of uneasiness at this confession of Jafar. This silence is misinterpreted by Muzain, to whom Zohra had given all the news, into faithlessness of Ganim. To test his sincerity she disguises her sister (unknown to Ganim in male attire), and pretends to court her in his presence. Ganim goes mad over it, and resolves to commit suicide. But to see how it would affect Muzain, he first sends Jafar with the false news of his suicide. Muzain, who had timely learnt this story from Zohra, remains calm over it. On the cries of Jafar, Ganim, burning with rage, rushes in, and goes to stab his supposed rival. Muzain, convinced of his ardent love, interferes, and reveals all. Ganim feels ashamed. In the concluding scene, the gathering in honour of the guest (Captain Dilare) is seen. Muzain, at Ali Baba's call, plays on the *Sitar*. Other minstrels sing songs by turn. Taking advantage of an opportune moment, the captain tries to pour a few drops of poison in Ali Baba's glass, but is unable to do so owing to the vigilance of Muzain. Muzain, in company with another girl, then dances the celebrated "Dagger dance," and whilst all are admiring her skill, she plunges the dagger deep into the captain's heart. Ali Baba, all in a fury, demands of Muzain the cause of this atrocious act, but his wrath is changed into joy and thanks when Muzain discloses the whole affair to him. The governor of the city, who happens to be present, is much pleased with the faithful Muzain. Ali Baba, in a moment of ecstacy, promises to grant whatever Muzain should be pleased to demand. She asks for the hand of Ganim, and the curtain drops on her union with her master's son, the object of her choice.

The performance was a decided success, and proved entertaining to Lord and Lady Harris. At its conclusion, Mr. C. M. Balliwalla, one of the proprietors of the company, appeared before the curtain and thanked their Excellencies for their presence, which, he said, was a great honour and an encouragement to the company in their efforts to improve the native stage in Bombay. Lady Harris, in order to mark her appreciation of the performance, presented to Mr. Balliwalla, through the hands of an aide-de-camp, a superb bouquet of fresh flowers, which she had brought from Government House. Their Excellencies, as they left, were again honoured by the audience in the same enthusiastic manner as they were when entering the theatre.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE KARMALI VIRSI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had fabricated false books of account, which was proved before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons in a suit filed by his client against the insolvent. It was also in evidence that he purchased several consignments of goods which he subsequently sold to his son.

Mr. Manker said that, in the affidavit of the opposing creditor, the only ground mentioned for opposing the interim order was the vexatious defence of the suit, which, the learned counsel said, was no ground for withholding an interim order.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted an interim order, directing that the grounds of opposition should be reserved for the hearing of the matter.

RE RAMJEE MULCHAND.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the Official Assignee, appeared to argue against a rule nisi, taken out by one Muljee Champsi, calling upon the Official Assignee and the other creditors to show cause why their claims should not be disallowed.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, for Morarjee Jootha and Manecklal Goverdhundas, two of the claimants, also appeared to show cause against the rule.

Mr Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bland, for Muljee Champsi, a creditor who had purchased the claims of Haridas Goorjee, another creditor of the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the rule till after the vacation on the ground that the Official Assignee had written to the solicitors of the insolvent that other creditors had had no time to come before him and prove their claims. The learned counsel asked for a postponement till the first Wednesday after the May vacation.

The Hon. Mr. Lang contended that the procedure adopted by the claimant was wholly wrong. It did not matter to the Official Assignee if the rule was postponed for a year. What he contended for was that the procedure was wrong. Act 27 of 1841 provided that, if claims were not proved within six years, the surplus of the dividend should be divided among those creditors whose claims had been proved. Then, again, rule 39 of the Insolvency Act provided for the lapse of six months from the date of the declaration of a dividend. That period had not elapsed, and the learned counsel urged that the other creditors should be given the time prescribed by the Act to come in before the Official Assignee to prove their claims.

Mr. Manker supported the Hon. Mr. Lang in his contention adding that this was the second postponement asked for.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in support of the rule, said that rule 39 did not preclude his client from coming to the court even within a month to make the application. The Official Assignee wanted time to enable the other creditors to prove their claims; and his present application was to the same effect. The judge said the object of the application seemed to be to preclude the other creditors from proving their claims.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the creditors have had enough time from the date of the issue of the rule to prove their claims.

Mr. Lang repeated that the procedure adopted was wrong, and that the rule shall be discharged.

His Lordship ordered the rule to be discharged.

Mr. Manker applied for costs, as his clients had been made to come to the court unnecessarily.

His Lordship, thereupon, discharged the rule with costs.

RE COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The learned counsel said that his client had settled with all his creditors.

A Marwaree creditor opposed the application on the ground that he and some other creditors had not received the money which the insolvent had promised to pay them in a month.

His Lordship made the rule absolute, remarking that the opposing creditor had signed the deed of composition.

RE GOVINDJEE PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

RE NANABHAI VISHWANATH.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. Some of the upcountry creditors had not yet been served, as their places of residence could not be found.

His Lordship granted the application, extending the interim order for a month.

RE JAITHABHOY BHUCANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, a similar order was passed in this case, the interim order being extended for two months.

RE ABOOBAKER MOOSA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied for a month's postponement of the rule, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of Court in not filing schedule within thirty days. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had not been personally served with notice of the rule.

His Lordship granted the application, the hearing of the rule being postponed for two months.

RE A F LASSARO.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Chunila Gordhandas Gheewalla and another; Bhanjee Cursondas Kutchee; Poonumchand Jaithamal; Emma Bond, widow of John Bond: Gangjee Narron Kutchee and others; Nursee Jeewan; Baroo Bhan Nagarkur; Dwarka Ruttonjee Bhagat; Bomonjee Dossabhoy Daroowalla, alias Khambatta; Joao Braz Rodrigues and others; Sopno Dhondu Kungootkur; Abajee Santajee Padharee; and Louis Nicholas de Silva.

THE B. B. & C. I. RY. ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the members of the B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railway Zoroastrian Association was held on Sunday, at the Allibless Baug, under the presidency of Dr. Burjorji F. Lali. An unusually large number of members were present, among them being many who had come from long distances on the line. The proceedings were commenced by the members reciting a prayer in Zend, specially composed for the occasion by Erwad Jamaspji E. Dadachanji. The honorary secretary, Mr. Dinshaw Dosabhoy Joshi, then read the annual report of the Death Benefit Fund, of which the following are a few extracts:—

At the close of the year there were on the roll 443 members in all, 366 being of the first class, 38 of the second, and the rest of the third, thus showing an increase of ten over the number for the previous year. Three of the members died during the year and the nominees of two of them were awarded Rs. 1,000 each, while the third having lately joined had not become entitled to the benefit. The two beneficiaries had contributed to the fund in the shape of calls, admission fees, &c., Rs. 67 and Rs. 77 respectively. Two of the members having proved defaulters, their names had to be struck off the rolls. During the year each of the first class members contributed Rs. 9, the second class Rs. 6, and the third class Rs. 3, in the shape of calls. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 9,335. The most gratifying feature of the report is that the accumulated capital of the fund has amounted to Rs. 21,664 during the short space of four years, realising an interest of Rs. 878 per annum. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 239.

The report was unanimously adopted. The hon. secretary, Mr. Joshi, then in a long and eloquent speech explained to the meeting the difficulties in the way of getting the Association registered at present. He also cautioned the members against the proposed step of reducing the number of calls in view of the necessity of increasing the capital, which as he said was "the bulwark of the Association." Dwelling on this point he alluded to the other objects the Association had in view, viz., the grant of pensions to infirm members and gratuities to the widows, objects which would require for their realization a large capital at its back. Adverting to the existing rule of accepting minors as nominees, he said that the step would land the Association in heavy risks, as separate accounts would have to be opened in the names of the minors till they attained their majority and the amounts of their respective benefits would have to be held in trust, especially when the office-bearers of the Association were honorary workers.

Propositions in favour of accepting those nominees only who had passed their minority and against the immediate registration of the Association having been adopted, the amendment proposing the reduction of calls by three which would be accommodated from the capital, was declared to have been carried by means of written voting-lists.

After passing votes of thanks to Mr. Jamshedji K. Kama, the honorary solicitor of the Association, as well as to the managing committee and the chairman, the meeting concluded.

In the evening the members sat down to dinner, about a hundred covers being laid. The principal toast of the evening was enthusiastically drunk to the prosperity of the Railway Company and its officers under whose employ the members had the honour to serve. The other toast was drunk to the health of Messrs. Sorabshaw D. Doctor, Nusserwanji A. Parakh, Burjorji Framji of the Pay Department, and Mr. Dinshaw Joshi, the chief office-bearers of the Association. Special compliments were paid to Mr. Joshi for his exertions, as the energetic secretary of the Association. After being entertained by a selection of music, the members dispersed at a late hour.

DINNER AND ADDRESS IN HONOUR OF MR. BUDRUDDIN TYABJEE.

ON Sunday, the 12th instant, the Sulleimani community gave a dinner and address to their distinguished fellow-member, Mr. Budruddin Tyabji, with the object of thanking him for providing them with a large and spaciously built bungalow, with sufficient open ground to be used as a Jamaatkhana. The building is the main bungalow of the large property lately bought by Mr. Budruddin, situated on the Khetwady Main Road, between the 4th and 5th lanes, and removes a long felt want of a suitable meeting place for the Jamaat. Distinguished members of the community had been specially invited for the occasion from all parts of India, and the gathering, therefore, was a very large one. The grounds were tastefully illuminated, and presented a very gay and attractive appearance. After dinner, the address was read to Mr. Budruddin, and handed to him in a silver casket by the high priest, Hajee Farhutally Saheb. The reply was made in suitable terms. This interesting ceremony was succeeded by the recital of several poems, in Persian and Urdu, specially composed for the occasion in Mr. Budruddin's honour, which were heartily received by the large audience. The proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of *pan* and flowers.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before RAO BAHADUR GUNPUTRAO BHASKER, 2ND JUDGE.)

OTTO MARTIN VS. D. H. GLADE AND COMPANY.

MR. COWASJEE appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Burder for the defendant. This was a claim for Rs. 95-3-10, out of which Rs. 72-1-8 was paid into Court and had never been in dispute. The balance of Rs. 23-2-2 was in respect of short weight of the contents of thirty casks of almonds per s.s. Drachenfels.

Mr. Burder, for the defendants, Messrs. Glade and Company, relied on the bill of lading which contained the clause, "weight, measurement, quality, contents, gauge, and value unknown," and argued that following the ruling in the case of Jessel and Bath, L. R. 2 Ex. cases, which was approved in Lebean versus General Steam Navigation Co., L.R. 8 C.P., the defendants were protected.

The Judge following the ruling in the above cases found in favour of the defendants on the claim for Rs. 23-2-2.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)

(Thursday, March 16.)

6-30 p.m.—Special Service, Evensong and Address.—Hymns 183 and 466.

REVIVAL SERVICE at the Grant Road Methodist Church, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Address by Mr. Robert McCann.

FOLLOWING up the accounts lately given of the Cuddapah Diamond Fields by the *Madras Times*, comes a report on the diamond fields in the Kurnool district, which is no less interesting. The principal fields where diamonds are worked for are Bungana-pully, 37 miles S. S.-E. of Kurnool, and Ramalcottah, 18 miles W. by S. of Kurnool. The rock and alluvial working at Timapooram, 6 miles, E.-S.-E. of Ramalcottah, Yembye, Byonpully, Goorramcondah, 24 miles S.-S.-E. of Kurnool, are reported to be deserted. The quartzites at Bungamapully form a cap resting uncomfortably on the denuded surface of a much older set of shales and traps with some limestone bands. The quartzite covering is from twenty to thirty feet in thickness, and it is pierced here and there over the end of the hill by shafts of fifteen feet or less, from the bottoms of which nearly horizontal galleries are formed to get at the seams of diamond gangue. The capping is composed of compact grits and sandstones in thickish beds above, and somewhat thinner towards the bottom. Externally the rocks are hard and vitreous. At the level of the galleries there are beds of coarse pebbly conglomerate occasionally a breccia which is sandy and clayey conglomerate, and with these beds run seams of more shaly and clayey stuff. There is no trace of the clayey constitution on the outside along the outcrop, nor are there any distinct bands of shales. At a recent inspection of the mines the coolies were found picking out a seam of six to eight inches in thickness occurring with thick and harder beds of sandstone, which they said was the diamond layer. This rock when brought to light turned out to be easily broken-up damp clayey conglomerate, and partly brecciated of small rounded fragments and pebbles of black, red, green, and pale-coloured shales and cherts, and of quartzite with large and small grains of dirty and pellucid quartz. This was the rock extracted in all the mines being worked. The gangue is pounded up, washed and sifted, and then laid out to dry on prepared floors, after which the residue of clean sand is carefully examined in the hand by the women and children of the working parties for the precious gems. Large stones do not appear to have been found here, the highest value being from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. The extension of the diamond-bearing stratum can be traced for several miles west of the region, wherein it is worked.

CUTCHEE MEMONS AND HINDU LAW.

THE following petition has been forwarded by the Cutchee Memons in Bombay through their solicitors, Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, to the Viceroy on the subject of the laws of inheritance and succession:—

Most respectfully showeth,—That at a public meeting of the Cutchee Memon Mahomedan community held on the 27th of August 1892 at Jusab Sett's Mosque in Mahomed Hoosain Kambayker Street, Bombay, pursuant to a public notice duly given in that behalf, it was, among other things, resolved that "It is the unanimous opinion of the Cutchee Memon community that the application of Hindu Law in matters of succession, inheritance, &c., to the Cutchee Memon community is productive of great hardships to the community and is against the precepts of the Mahomedan religion, and it is necessary that immediate steps be taken to remove the said hardships." (Copies of the resolutions passed at the said public meeting are hereto annexed).

2. In April 1885 a similar public meeting of the same Cutchee Memon community was duly held at the Jakeria Masjid in Mahomed Hoosain Kambayker Street, Bombay, with a view to petition to your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, the Earl of Dufferin and Ava, on the same subject; and pursuant to the resolutions passed in that behalf at such public meeting, a petition, dated 1885, was forwarded to his said Excellency praying for a short legislative enactment, to be passed by the Legislative Council of India, declaring that the general Mahomedan law in its various branches, including the laws of inheritance, succession and divorce, was applicable, and ought to be applied, to the Cutchee Memon community in the same manner, and to the same extent as it is now applicable to the Halai Memons and other Hanifa or Sunni Mahomedans.

3. The said petition resulted in a Bill drafted by the Government of India and introduced into the said Legislative Council. The said Bill was prepared under the impression officially expressed in the statement of its objects and reasons to the effect that there was *a want of unanimity* among the Cutchee Memons in respect of the proposed legislation. Hence the Bill purported to cast on those who desired to be governed by Mahommedan law the duty of making a statutory declaration in that behalf under the said Bill For details contained in the said petition and in the Government Bill, your memorialists crave leave to refer your Excellency to the proceedings of the Government of India in its Legislative Department. So far as the community could ascertain at the time, the suggestions of a statutory declaration and the *onus* of making it thrown on those who supported the application to the community of the Mahommedan law were owing to the appearance of an anonymous letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 11th of July, 1885. The author of that letter, whether Mahommedan or Hindu, was the only person who objected to the proposed enactment; and, in spite of challenges by the Editor of that journal and the Committee of the said public meeting of 1885, he has heretofore failed to reveal his identity so as to remove the belief still prevalent in the community that he is not one of its own body who would really be affected by the proposed legislation.

4. On the assumption, however, that there was a minority, ever so small, within the community and unknown to it, which was opposed to the measure, the Committee of 1885 submitted to the Government of India a Draft Bill of their own, which was in substance and effect the same as the Official Bill of the Government of India, with the difference that where the Government Bill lay the *onus* of making the statutory declaration on those who being Mahomedans in faith, wished to be governed by the Mahomedan law, the Draft Bill prepared by the community imposed it on those who desired the contrary.

5. For reasons which have not publicly transpired, neither of the said Bills was proceeded with in the Legislative Council of India; and the proceedings, including both the said Bills of 1889, have still remained at the same stage to which they were in 1885. Your memorialists submit that it is now expedient and highly desirable, in the interests of the community as a whole, that the said Draft Bill prepared by the community should now be taken up by your Excellency's Government and pushed through to its final stages, after ascertaining, if necessary, by a Commission of Enquiry officially appointed, the character and extent if the dissentient opinion, if any, prevailing in the community in that respect.

6. The grounds on which the proposed legislation may be based have been set out in more or less detail in the said petition of 1885. But since the date of the Government action therein, whatever doubt there remained as to *the want of unanimity* in the community in respect of the proposed change, has completely disappeared; so much as that there now remains no necessity for a statutory declaration to be made by any member of the community. And it is a source of great satisfaction to your memorialists to state, after a careful investigation of the feeling in the community, that the desire is universal, and, as far as their enquiries have extended, there is not a single dissentient opinion worth considering by the Legislature against the views contained in this memorial.

7. The present state of the law, as it is applied to the community, cannot be better summarised than in the words of the present Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, who delivering in 1890 the judgment of the Court in appeal in the *matter of Husum Mahomed, insolvent*, said as follows:—"As Cutchee Memons, the rules of Hindu law and custom apply to them and the position of the appellant (a Cutchee Memon) with regard to the family property must be determined by the same considerations as would apply in the case of a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family." This judgment is the last of a series which commenced in 1847 with the two cases known as the *Khojahs and Memons' case* decided in one judgment by the late Sir Erskine Perry, as a Court of first instance, and which now consists of about eight or nine reported decisions.

8. In noticing that judgment in a subsequent case, one of the late Judges of the High Court remarked that Sir Er

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NOTES:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

THE only changes noted in Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening are a decline of 1-16 per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at 263⅜; and of ¼ per cent. on Indian Sterling Loan, at 108½. The price of Bar Silver remained at 38 5-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent lower, at 83¼ cents, with Demand Exchange on London, however, unaltered, at 4·86 dollars. Paris quotations were still without change.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easy yesterday; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having amounted to 4,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 51-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 57-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands was again 1-16 cent lower, at 9 cents per lb.; and Futures for June declined 14 points, to 8·91 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	12,000	24,000	22,000
Three days' do. ...	25,000	56,000	51,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	4,377,000	6,295,000	6,042,000

Locally, Cotton has been quiet to-day at a further decline in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, at which a considerable business has transpired, but more particularly for account of local consumers. Shippers have bought 950 bales, consisting of 400 ready new Oomras, at Rs. 237; 200 each of Oojein, at Rs. 236, and Broach, at Rs. 258 ("Fully Good" for April delivery) and 150 Bhownugger, at Rs. 150; and the takings of the Mills sum up 4,300 bales, made up of 3,000 ready new Jalgaum, at Rs. 220¼-26; 800 Nagger, at Rs. 225-7; 250 Khundwa, at Rs. 237-8¼; 150 Palitana, at Rs. 253; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 205 per candy.

THE Wheat market remains quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing; but prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt. say to Rs. 8-1 to Rs. 8-3-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,351	bales.
Wheat	8,990	cwts.
Linseed	10,900	"
Rapeseed	8,863	"
Gingellyseed	6,472	"
Groundnuts	6,396	"
Castorseed	3,500	"
Rice	17,434	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and we quote no change in rates. Cargo is still badly wanted for several loading steamers, and relets are pressingly offered.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day without any enquiry from remitters; but 1-32d. higher was obtained for April delivery; and a limited amount was placed for May-June, at 1s. 2¾d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 21-32d. for Demand, but these rates did not remain for long. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 ¾d. has been the only rate all day, and though s. 2 23-32d. was tried, the Banks remained firm at the former quotation, at which a few Bills were placed, and pending the receipt of news about Council allotments the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2¾d.	"
Francs do.	1·55.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued firm in tone and a further advance, say of 3-16 to 5-16 per cent. in rates for Fours has been established, quotations this evening leaving off at 105 9-16 for cash, and 105 7-16 for the settlement at the end of this month.

SHARES.—There has been a further advance in prices of a number of Cotton Mill shares to-day, say, of Rs. 40 in China; of Rs. 25 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 20 in Victoria; of Rs. 15 each in Connaught, Swadeshi, Framji Petit, and Sholapur; of Rs. 10 in Oriental; and of Rs. 5 in Jamshed. In Presidency, East Indian has declined Rs. 50; Hingoli Rs. 12½ and Khangaum and Bombay Cotton Rs. 10; Manmar Press shares are Rs. 10 and English Rs. 5 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Cable Accra-Grand Bassam right.
Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	15	10	32 a.m.	4	36
Teheran	15	2	52 p.m.	0	17
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	0	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 15th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	29	..	2
" Kurrachee	0	33	..	8
" Madras	1	1	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 14.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

6 a.m. ... 77·0
10 a.m. ... 85·9
2 p.m. ... 86·3
4 p.m. ... 84·4

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 11th March, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,93,421	5,49,406	7,789	7,50,686
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	11,19,037

Decrease ..... Rs. 3,68,351

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending February 25, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,094	37,908	186	..	33,456	..
Goods	57,088	78,572	...	21,484	..	52,794
Other earnings	8,341	10,497	...	2,156	1,442	..
Weekly total	1,03,523	1,26,977	...	23,454	...	..
Aggregate ..	8,75,720	8,93,616	...	...	..	17,896

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAIDMENT—March 11, at Kurnool, the wife of Surgeon-Captain F G Maidment, I M S, of a daughter.
RISE—March 7, at Nagar, the wife of H A Rose, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LeMESURIER—HOPKINS—March 8, at Bankipore, by the Rev Bruce Austen, Haviland LeMesurier, C S, to May Stuart, daughter of J A Hopkins, C S.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

THE farewell to Lord Roberts at Calcutta testified to the esteem and enthusiasm evoked among the whole community, official and non-official, by the public services and high personal character of a distinguished soldier, and an organiser and administrator of exceptional capacity. It fell to the lot of a former Bombay citizen, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, to preside at the public dinner in the Town Hall and later in the evening to present an address to his Excellency on behalf of a Reception Committee representative of every class and community in Calcutta. In both capacities he paid a warm tribute to the labours of the retiring Commander-in-Chief for the welfare of the European and Native soldier, the efficiency of the Army, and the security of the frontier. Lord Roberts availed himself of the occasion to dwell on considerations of the highest importance in connection with the health and strength of the British Army in India, and the policy to be pursued to guarantee the growing prosperity of the country against external dangers. He expressly reserved, until he has an opportunity of speaking in Bombay on the 7th April, reference to the coast and inland defences of India, and the condition of the Native Army. The subjects to which his observations were directed in Calcutta were naturally of the greatest interest and coming from an authority of such long experience and matured judgment were naturally listened to with the greatest attention. In a brief retrospect of his earlier experience forty years ago in India he recalled the fact that when he landed in Calcutta in April, 1852, to join a depot of the Bengal Artillery at Peshawar the journey to his destination took three months, and had to be made for the most part in a palanquin. There was no metalled road beyond Meerut and the post runners carrying letters for the fifteen hundred miles between Calcutta and Peshawar took twelve days on the way. There was not a mile of telegraph in the country, though fortunately in the five years which were to elapse before the Mutiny, some four thousand miles of wires were set up—to be since increased to forty thousand. The early lines were, Lord Roberts well says, of incalculable value. A telegram from Delhi to Lahore on the 11th May, 1857, informed the authorities there that there had been a Mutiny at Meerut the previous evening; that some of the mutineers had entered Delhi where the regiments had joined them; and that the Resident and other officers had been killed. The following morning the native regiments in Mean Mir were disarmed before they had learned what had happened. A telegram arrived later in the day at Peshawar and steps were at once taken, which in the opinion of Lord Roberts contributed largely to the saving of the Punjab and the capture of Delhi.

This reminiscence of the earlier conditions serves to emphasise the advance made which gives India incomparably more perfect appliances for confronting unexpected dangers. But even at that early time the railways and roads and canals which have since changed the face of India were in the main planned and were in part begun. As we said yesterday, Lord Dalhousie did not give all his time to the remodelling of the political map of India, he left his impress on every part of the administration; and laid broad and deep the foundations of the present material prosperity. Lord Roberts holds that the Mutiny gave an unexpected impulse to the works which Lord Dalhousie planned, and in a sense this was undoubtedly the case. The explosion cleared the ground of much lumber, and by hastening the transfer from the Honourable Company to the Crown, gave freer play to new ideas, and more effective methods of administration. It certainly hastened the construction of the great trunk railway lines, and the covering of every part of the Peninsula with the telegraph wire. Lord Roberts, as a soldier, is not disposed to place much reliance on mere sentiment when it comes to be a question of conserving the great benefits which have been conferred on the people of India during the last forty years. It is not in his view sufficient that the native races should simply experience the wisdom and justice which have contributed to their material well-being. They must realise that we have the determination and the means to maintain our position as a great Asiatic Power. The belief in our power must be based on something tangible; namely, on the strength of an army proportionate to the duties that may be thrown on it; an army well-trained and well-equipped, ready to take the field at short notice, and able to endure the hardships of war. It is with the view to obtain this security for the Empire that during the last seven and-a-half years he has laboured to carry on the work initiated by Sir Donald Stewart, and made the Army what it undoubtedly is—more efficient than it was at any former period. Every soldier has been carefully instructed in the use of his weapon, whether rifle, gun, sword, or lance, and the troops as a whole have been thoroughly trained in camps-of-exercise. Great care has been bestowed on their equipment. In a few months every battalion of British Infantry in India will be supplied with the magazine rifle and smokeless powder, and the whole of the Native Infantry armed with the Martini-Henri rifle. The Artillery have received their new twelve-pounder breach-loading guns, and armaments have been made for obtaining field howitzers and heavy batteries and siege trains.

Like the Duke of Connaught when speaking in Bombay on a similar occasion, Lord Roberts made pointed allusion to the delays inseparable from the present system of indenting on the overtaxed arsenals in England for guns and warlike stores. He expressed a hope—in which every person qualified to form an opinion on such a subject will fully concur—that eventually the army in India will be rendered independent of outside help in such matters and that the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments will be permitted to utilise in this country modern improvements and inventions for the manufacture of weapons and ammunition. While justly praising the remarkable efficiency of the Army and acknowledging the gratifying improvement of the health of the men resulting from better barrack accommodation, better food, and the general amelioration of their lot which has helped the cause of temperance, Lord Roberts adverted to the fact that the short service recruits are not equal in physique to those who entered the Army in former years. It is true that they so improve in health and strength in two or three years under the training which they undergo that the only regret is that they do not remain long enough in the ranks. This drawback seems to be in a fair way to be largely redressed by the system of giving substantial bounties to men who re-enlist at the end of their term of service. In replying to the address of the Reception Committee, in which reference was made to the work accomplished on the frontier, Lord Roberts gave some figures which put in a very striking form the magnitude of the task with which the military authorities have to cope. From Baluchistan to Southern Burma the frontier line is rather more than five thousand miles long. Happily considerably more than half of this line passes through such impassable mountain ranges that no enemy, however adventurous, would dream of transgressing it. There is something of the spirit of Lord Clive in the serenity with which Lord Roberts claims that the measures carried into effect during the last seven and-a-half years "only" amounts to ninety-eight lakhs for mobilization purposes, and one hundred and ninety-eight lakhs on frontier defences and armaments. The entrenched camp at Rawal Pindi—which is a quadrilateral five miles in extent and requiring ten thousand troops to hold it—is included in this bagatelle. Put into sterling the money so expended is less than three millions; not a very formidable sum as things go in these later years. But does this sum cover the amount sunk on strategic railways and military roads? Assuredly not. From Karachi alone radiate strategic lines which will never pay, and never would have been built as commercial lines, and the capital sunk in them exceeds the stupendous total of forty-four millions sterling. The Zhob Valley line, for which surveys have been made, and which will one day be constructed, is variously estimated at four, six, and ten millions sterlings. On that line, when made it will be necessary to run trains of empty wagons, one way each week, to keep it in working order. Still it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact that other Governments are forced to expend even vaster sums on military preparations and on the railways subsidiary to military requirements. The expenditure of France in preparations for the defence of her frontier have exceeded a thousand millions sterling during the last twenty years—which have been years of peace. *Si vis pacem, para bellum.* At the close of the Nineteenth Century, if we want Peace we must pay for it.

IN the Straits Settlements the younger brother has asked for his rights and the elder is trying to "bluff" him out of them. Such at least is the view which Penang takes of the proposal which one of its members has brought forward with a view to bring about an administrative revolution at Singapore. At a meeting of the Legislative Council held at the close of February a memorial from the European and Chinese residents of Penang and Province Wellesley, in public meeting assembled, was presented, in which they set forth their sense that the policy which has for many years guided the administration of the Straits Settlements and the system of centralisation in Singapore, is injurious to the interests of Penang, which they further state is inadequately represented in the Legislative Council. They are of opinion, too, that a large portion of the revenue of Penang is diverted for the benefit of Singapore and to the detriment of Penang. And they conclude this recital of their grievances by asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission, consisting of members, unconnected with the Straits, to enquire into the relations between the various settlements forming the colony and the disposal of their respective revenues. The Colonial Secretary told the bearers of the memorial that it was nothing but noise, that the words it contained signified nothing, and that the hon. member who introduced the petition had neither figures nor arguments to support his allegations. As the proceedings are reported in the Singapore papers there seems to be some truth in the contention. But the hon. member's answer to this was that he preferred to make out his case for reform before the Commission when it should be appointed rather than before the Council, and in this perhaps he was wise. In the discussion which followed, Sir Charles Warren, the Commander-in-Chief, warned Penang that even if it were divided from Singapore it would save nothing in the way of military contributions. But the Resident Councillor of Penang, and Mr. Shelford, another of its representatives, supported the terms of the petition. The former declared that Penang is unfairly dealt with in the Council; two members only representing the two hundred and thirty-five thousand souls in Penang, while Singapore with her one hundred and eighty-two thousand sent five members to the Council. He did not advocate separation but a more equitable division of liability and responsibility. The latter gentleman declared there were many grievances in Penang, in which settlement there is a growing feeling of discontent. This unfortunately appears to be general. On all hands are expressions to this effect heard, but no one yet goes so far as to cry out for a separation of the Settlements. Yet even this would appear to be regarded as little worse and little more unsatisfactory than the existing conditions. The Governor, Sir Clementi Smith, was not quite magnanimous in his comments on the memorial. He had, he said, increased the representation of Penang, but it was only on rare occasions that Penang had gained the advantage of this. In other words, the island has been granted one extra representative, who has unfortunately not been able to attend Council meetings at Singapore as regularly as might be. It is one of the grievances of the Penang people that they have three hundred and eighty miles to travel to reach Singapore. So there was not much justice in taxing members with irregular attendance. The Council refused to adopt the motion for a Commission, and Penang's grievances are likely to remain unredressed for some time longer. The establishment of head-quarters at Malacca would seem to offer at least a geographical solution of the difficulty.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department has been issued dealing with the re-organization and recruitment of the Geological Survey Department. Whatever defects its provisions may have in the opinions of those most interested Government cannot be accused of acting too hurriedly in the matter since it has been under consideration for the last two years. The new rules are based on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, paragraphs 70 to 74 of Chapter X., being adopted with modifications. Candidates will continue to be obtained from England, so long as Indian schools do not provide adequate geological and scientific education and the selection will be made irrespective of nationality. It was recommended by the Commission that appointments as sub-assistants should be limited to the number required to assist the upper grade, and promotion to the upper grade open to sub-assistants who prove their ability for independent work. Sir E. C. Buck, in drafting the resolution, however, places on record his opinion that owing to the difficulty which is experienced in obtaining Asiatics with pronounced talent for geological research, the system of appointing natives as probationary sub-assistants is not likely to be successful. But a hope is expressed that with an improved system of school education, "in which habits of observation and practical enquiry will be more developed than they are now, candidates will eventually be forthcoming upon whose power of original investigation more dependence can be placed than is the case at present." And pending the realisation of this possibility Government thinks it undesirable to appoint any more sub-assistants. Contrary to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the graded system is to be applied to the Geological Survey Department. There is a great deal of human nature even in a geologist. The text justifying the application of the grade system runs: "Even an officer who is eminently qualified for geological research will require some incentive to make a sufficiently industrious use of his abilities, especially under circumstances in which (as is often the case in the prosecution of geological investigation) it is not easy to detect perfunctory performance of work." This is surely a sufficient justification of a departure from the recommendation of the Commission. But as a concession to their opinions, Government has consented to reduce the number of grades. Another recommendation of the Commission was that the organization of the department should not exceed what is required to secure systematic investigation. The new scheme carries out this idea, Government undertaking whenever desirable to appoint specialists who shall ordinarily be non-pensionable and engaged for only such periods as may be necessary. There are to be sixteen executive officers, and in order that there may be no interruption in purely scientific geological inquiry, it is laid down that not less than eleven shall, as a rule, be employed on such duties. Of the other five one is to be director and one a palæontologist, the remaining three, of whom two shall be specialists, are to be available for mineral and other economic investigations. The strength of the department under the new rules is below that at present sanctioned, but it has not been worked up to for some time past. There will be three men less, and their rate of pay will be smaller. This reduction, it is believed, will be accompanied with an increase of efficiency.

THE Cutchi Memons of Bombay have addressed a memorial to the Government of India praying for a Legislative enactment to exempt them from the operation of Hindu Law in matters relating to inheritance and succession. The text, which we reproduce elsewhere, brings out the fact that to subject them to Hindu Law is unfair, inasmuch as the Memons are really Mahomedans. What they want is to be treated as the Halai Memons and other Sunni Mahomedans, and there seems no good reason for refusing to comply with the request. A Bill which was formerly introduced into the Council was rejected as it was believed there was a lack of unanimity among Cutchi Memons. This the memorial endeavours to persuade Government was an erroneous impression. They court the fullest enquiry as to the feelings of the community, and finally pray that the draft Bill prepared some time ago be now taken up by the Council and passed.

AMONG the passengers proceeding to England by the P. and O. extra steamer Peninsular, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, are Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymony. After a short stay in England, they start for America, with the view of being present at the opening of the Chicago Exhibition. They intend to return to India by way of Japan and China, thus completing a tour round the world. This is the first instance of young Parsi lady of rank and position travelling all over the world.

DINAK JOGERZAI, of Zhob, who three months

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA-CHINESE FRONTIER.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question in the Commons last night, said that the negotiations respecting the frontier line between Burma and China continue, but that he was unable to enter into details at present.

THE AGITATION AGAINST HOME RULE.

A petition on behalf of Irish Catholics against Home Rule is being circulated, and has been numerously signed by the leading Catholic Peers and others.

THE HEALTH OF LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury is at present confined to his house with a cold.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

Mr. Gladstone continues to improve. He has merely been suffering from a chill.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

PARIS, MARCH 14.

The evidence in the Panama trial closed to-day. The counsel for the defence urged the absence of any criminality.

The Public Prosecutor, however, demanded that an exemplary sentence be passed on the accused.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 15.

A Circular from Russian Government to the Corps Diplomatique has been issued strongly protesting against the projected modification of the Article in the Bulgarian Constitution, which with the exception of the first Prince requires the Ruler to belong to the Orthodox Church.

NEWS FROM GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

News received from Gilgit, dated the 7th instant, states some sharp fighting has occurred at Chilas. It appears that the tribesmen gathered in force and made a determined attack upon the fort, which was held by the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops under British officers. They were beaten off with heavy loss, but took up their position in a village, where they entrenched themselves, and doubtless threw up the customary sangars or low walls built of stones. Major Daniell of the Guides moved out of the fort, and attacked the enemy's position. The Chilasis were completely defeated and took to flight, losing 150 or 200 men. The losses of the attacking party were however very heavy. Major Daniell was shot through the heart, while leading the attack. Three native officers and nineteen men of the Kashmir Body Guard Regiment were killed, while one non-commissioned officer and twenty-three men were severely, and Lieutenant Moberley and five sepoys slightly, wounded. No further attack is considered likely to take place, but Major Twigg has been sent to take command and two hundred men, under Lieutenant Harman, marched from Bunji for Chilas on the 7th instant. Fifty sepoys of the 15th Sikhs were also to leave Gilgit on the 8th as an additional reinforcement. The outbreak was apparently quite unexpected, but the Chilasis evidently thought they could destroy the force occupying their valley, or they would not have ventured on so bold a stroke as to attack the fort itself. Major Daniell was an officer distinguished for personal coolness and bravery, and had been specially selected for the post of Senior Military Officer, under Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

LETTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Pyne has delivered his letters at the Foreign Office, but the public need not expect any startling announcement in connection with his supposed mission. This much the *Pioneer* says that the Amir accepts, with entire readiness, the views of the Government of India regarding Bulandkhel in the Kurram frontier. There is nothing novel in the letters, but his Highness refers to serious illness, which incapacitated him from discharging the duties of the State. Mr. Pyne who, it must be remembered, is the head of the Amir's Workshops remains in Calcutta for some little time on business, and then returns to Kabul.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Surgeon-Major Perry, Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, will represent the Punjab at the International Medical Congress at Rome.

FELLOWS OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY

Among the eight new Fellows of the Madras University appointed by Government are the Maharaja of Travancore, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, and Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar, Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, and author of "Forty Years of Progress."

MILITARY WORKS IN BURMA.

It has been decided to place a cordon of military works in Burma with the exception of special defence works at Rangoon, under the Public Works Department.

LANDSLIP AT HURNAI.

Yet another landslip has occurred on the Hurnai Railway owing to heavy snowfall. The traffic has been interrupted, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers moving in relief from Karachi to Quetta have been halted at Sibi.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL ON TOUR.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta for a short tour on April 3, and his principal dates will be: Bettiah 5th to 7th, Durbhunga 8th to 10th, Cooch Behar 11th and 12th, Buxar 13th and 14th, Falakata 15th to 17th, Julpaiguri 18th and 19th, and returning to Calcutta on the afternoon of 20th April.

REDUCTION OF FORCES ON THE FRONTIER.

Reduction of forces in Gomal and Bithani country is being carried out. Only a troop of Cavalry and two hundred Infantry will remain at Kajuri Kach and one hundred and forty Infantry with some fifty sowars at Jhandoula.

The detachments of 4th and 6th Punjab Infantry at Jhandoula will rejoin their Regiment head-quarters at Bannu and Kohat, respectively, the 2nd Sikhs remaining for the present at their post in the Bithani Hills.

The necessity of improving communication with Gomal has been fully recognised, and the military Road from Dera Ismail Khan to Tonk and thence to Martaza at the eastern mouth of the Pass is to be put in thoroughly good condition. A special allotment of funds will be made for the work.

FAREWELL DANCE TO SIR HENRY COLLET.

The farewell dance to General Sir Henry Collet given by the 5th Fusiliers at Peshawar was a great success. The visitors came in great numbers from Rawalpindi, Nowshera, and Hoti Mardan. The whole arrangements were excellent, and reflected great credit upon the ball committee. The 5th Fusiliers made excellent hosts, and all present spent a most enjoyable evening. General Collett has gone to Apozai for a few days, and the command of the station devolves upon Colonel Prendergast.

THE CONFERENCE AT JELLALABAD.

Lord Roberts' Mission at Jellalabad may now be considered as having been rendered impossible. Abdur Rahman's dilatoriness in the first instance followed by his illness having put the proposed conference out of question. Wild stories will doubtless continue to circulate regarding the possibility of another mission with some other officer representing the Government of India, but these may be disregarded. No such development is in the least degree likely to further any communication on the subject of frontier policy between the Government and the Amir, and if the latter still shows himself in a reasonable mood indicated by his acceptance of the occupation of Bulandkhel matters will probably settle down. Spring may bring news of further Russian aggression on the Pamirs, in which case Abdur Rahman will have his hands full without interfering in the Indo-Afghan borderland.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary, will make a short tour through Rajputana while H. E. the Viceroy is in Rewah.

LEAVE.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Commissioner of Bhagalpur, proceeds on three months' leave in April., Mr. Wace, Magistrate of the District, officiating up to the 11th.

PRINCE FERDINAND IN NEPAL.

The Archduke's shooting party are having excellent sport. Ten tigers, twenty-seven panthers, and pig and deer innumerable is a very good three-days' record.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Way, 5th Fusiliers, has proceeded on leave to England, and Major Hart Dyke takes the command during his absence.

It is said that the 60th Rifles from Rawalpindi will relieve the 5th Fusiliers at Peshawar next cold weather.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Sir Charles Pritchard leaves Calcutta on the 30th instant for Bombay. He then goes to Mhow, Karachi and Quetta, arriving at Simla in the middle of April

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, P. W. D.

Mr. O'Callaghan, Secretary to Government, P. W. D., goes on the 27th to Lucknow, and thence to Bikanir, Lahore, and Simla.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The Government of India are still discussing with the Secretary of State the question of the terms on which concessions shall be granted for the construction of railways by private enterprise.

DEPARTURE OF LADY WENLOCK FOR MADRAS.

Lady Wenlock, Lord Douglas Compton, and Captain the Hon. Lascelles, leave Calcutta for Madras, on Friday, in the B. I. steamer Golconda.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Viceregal Council to-morrow Sir Alexander Miller will move for leave to refer the Presidency Small Cause Court Act to a Select Committee and the report of the Select Committee on the Inland Emigration Bill will be presented.

The Hon. Fazulbhai Visram will ask whether the Government of India contemplate any arrangement regarding the emigration of Indian labourers to Australia, if so, whether such emigration will be subject to the provisions of the Act as amended, that applies to emigrants proceeding to Mauritius, Bourbon, and the West Indies, or whether any other, and what measures they proposed to adopt for the protection of the labourers in question.

OPENING OF THE KISTNA BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

H. E. the Governor and several leading officials left Madras to-day to be present at the opening of the Kistna Bridge.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

The appointment of eight new Fellows of the Madras University has been cordially approved by the local press.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 15.

Mail steamer Britannia from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅜
Bar Silver	38 5-16

FIRE AT THE JAMES GREAVES MILL.

LAST night, at 8-30 o'clock, a *ramosee*, doing duty in the compound of the James Greaves Mill belonging to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co, and situated at Haines Road, Mahaluxmi, discovered smoke issuing from the reeling-room of the mill. He at once raised an alarm and in a short time fire-engines from various stations arrived on the scene. All the engines were brought into requisition, and the fire was extinguished in about an hour. Mr. Nicholls, chief of the fire-brigade promptly arrived on the scene, and under his supervision the fire-brigade staff made strenuous efforts to put out the fire. The whole store in the reeling department was destroyed by the fire. The room was locked at 6 o'clock, and the cause of the fire is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion. The damage done by the fire is not yet ascertained, but it is roughly estimated at over Rs. 25,000.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will doubtless interest a large and important section of the Bombay community to learn that after paying all expenses the promoters of the theatrical performance in aid of the Cathedral Girls, School Building Fund, handed over to me the very handsome sum of Rs. 597, which has been credited to the fund in the Bank of Bombay. The warmest thanks of the European and Native community are due to the performers, who must have taken immense pains and sacrificed considerable time. I may, perhaps, be allowed to inform the public that, with a view to securing the money required to build a new girls' school, arrangements are being made for a grand fancy bazaar to be held late in January, 1894. The bazaar will be under the distinguished patronage of H. E Lady Harris, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Mylne, and Mrs. Budgen. H. E. Lady Harris has thrown herself heart and soul into the project, and I anticipate a rich harvest as the result of her efforts. Any one who wishes to help in stocking the parish stall is invited to send contributions to Sister Katherine Paula at the Cathedral Girls' School, Elphinstone Circle.—Yours,

A. GOLDWYER-LEWIS,
Archdeacon.

March 15.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. HUGH S. BARNES, C. S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, returned from three months' leave to England on the 9th.

A NEW railway is being prospected between Umarkote and Deesa. Four engineers, headed by Mr. Etlinger as chief of the party, began work on the 7th.

THE results of the working of Indian railways for the current year will prove, it is believed, much better than the budget estimate anticipated, save for the drop in exchange which, as might have been expected, adds over half-a-crore on the wrong side. The East Indian and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways, thanks to active traffic in seeds and grain, the Burma Railway which has carried immense quantities of rice, and the Bombay-Baroda line, where the carriage of cotton and seeds has been heavy, are the chief contributors to the improvement of the year. The North-Western Railway shows up badly owing to depression in the wheat export trade and the recent breakages on the line.

IN noticing the report from across the frontier, that Muhammad Sharif Khan had succeeded in capturing Dir and driving out Umra Khan's brother therefrom, writes the Lahore paper, we said that Umra Khan generally won his most brilliant successes when things looked darkest for him. The suggestion appears to have been verified before it was written: for trans-frontier correspondents state that Umra Khan succeeded on March 3 in making terms with Safder Khan of Nawagi, and turning at once for Dir, defeated the two sons of Muhammed Sharif's ally, Malik Fam Jan, and forced Muhammed Sharif to hurriedly evacuate Dir. Both Muhammed Sharif and Malik Fam Jan were in Barghola when our news left, and Umra Khan was marching to attack them.

THERE is an amount of tension apparent in Calcutta, says a commercial correspondent, in excess of previous years, over the coming Budget. It is the intention of the Financial Department, if it can possibly be arranged, to follow the procedure of last year, and issue, about a week in advance of the complete financial statement, a brief summary of ways and means. Practically, all that the markets require to know are: the amount of Council drawings in the coming year, and the intentions about a loan, if any, to which may be added a paragraph about fresh taxation should any be decided on. It would be desirable for many reasons that a preliminary brief memorandum should issue as soon as the Government are decided on the programme.

THE returns of the Income-tax in Bengal to the end of the third quarter of the financial year 1892-93 show that out of 103,176 persons paying Rs. 36,82,269 assessed last year, 101,636 persons paying Rs. 34,48,565 have already been assessed, leaving 1,540 persons paying Rs. 2,33,704 still to be assessed. The number of persons assessed in Calcutta up to the end of the quarter under review shows a decrease of 397, while in the other districts an increase of 778, but the amount assessed both in Calcutta and outside Calcutta, shows an increase of Rs. 60,928 and Rs. 9,520, respectively. The net result for the whole province shows an increase of 381 persons and Tax Rs. 70,548. The number of objections instituted up to the end of the quarter was 9,828 against 10,535 in the corresponding period of last year, showing a falling-off of 707. Out of this number 8,343 were disposed of up to the end of the quarter under review, leaving 1,485 still pending. The number of objections undisposed of is heavy in Calcutta, Gaya, and Purnea. Collections made in Calcutta in the third quarter show an increase of Rs. 31,642, while in the other districts there is a decrease of Rs. 37,298, as compared with those in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The net result of the quarter for the whole province shows a decrease of Rs. 5,656. The aggregate collections, made both in Calcutta and in the other districts, up to the end of the quarter under review show an increase of Rs. 1,30,729 and Rs. 8,801, respectively, making a total increase of Rs. 139,530.

REFERRING again to the introduction of a four-anna telegraphic tariff for India, the Allahabad paper writes, it is obvious that an enormous increase in the number of messages sent would be the immediate result of the change. In this way the Government would eventually be recouped the loss which would at first occur from so large a reduction as 50 per cent. in the charges now levied. The most important consideration, apart from the financial aspect of the case, is whether the present establishment and material would be equal to meeting expansion of traffic. The establishment can, no doubt, be supplemented to meet demands without much difficulty; but the wholesale erection of new wires on existing lines is a different matter. It would, in many cases, necessitate the entire re-construction of the lines themselves, thus involving a large outlay of fresh capital. In England the very large increase in the number of messages of late years has been satisfactorily met by resort to the Whaistone automatic process. This method of signalling has proved a great success over the comparatively short telegraph lines at home, especially where long messages, such as Parliamentary debates and political speeches, have to be repeated along different routes. The automatic process is both simple and expeditious. Long strips of prepared paper are perforated, or "punched," in a peculiar manner, by operators specially trained for the purpose. A strip, when ready, is placed, as it were, in touch with the wire and the work of automatic signalling begins. By means of delicate clock-work mechanism the perforated length of paper passes through the "transmitter" at a very rapid rate. At the other end of the wire the "receiver," moving at the same rate of speed by similar clock-work, produces its strip marked with the dots and dashes, which to a reader of the Morse alphabet form an intelligible language. A speed of three hundred words a minute has been attained in England, though about one hundred and fifty words is usually the practical limit.

WHEN it is thus possible to signal some ten-thousand words per hour, continues our contemporary, the danger of a congestion of traffic on the wires is reduced to a minimum. Everything turns on the strength of the establishment employed, or, in other words, on the number of hands engaged in perforating the strips at one end and translating the Morse lettering at the other. Unfortunately the conditions governing telegraphy in India are very different from those existing in England. The distances between cities of any importance are rarely less than six hundred or seven hundred miles, and there is no Press Association or combination of individuals in different places requiring the same messages. Still the head of the Indian Telegraph Department is determined to leave no attempt untried which holds out the slightest promise of improvement in the service, and experiments are now being conducted with the automatic transmitter which are full of promise. On the 10th instant a message of a thousand words was sent over a looped wire from Calcutta to Bankipur and back, a distance of seven hundred miles, and was received with surprising distinctness in seven minutes and a-quarter. This gives a speed of over eight thousand words a minute. If further trials fulfil the expectations formed, it is, we believe, in contemplation to try automatic signalling between Bombay and Allahabad, with the special object of reducing the time during which the wires are now monopolised once a week by our long message giving a summary of the mail news. As the process becomes gradually familiar to the signalling establishment, and a body of trained "punchers" and readers is formed, it will no doubt be feasible, while the wires are engaged during the busiest hours with "urgent" and "ordinary" telegrams, to prepare a series of the cheaper messages to be reeled off as opportunity offers. Thus when the four-anna telegram becomes a reality, the thousands of cheap messages sent in will be signalled, probably in the night hours, at a rate which will prevent any block occurring in the traffic. An impetus, too, will be given to Indian journalism, as the transmission of news by wire will be encouraged by the reduction of 50 per cent. in the present charges.

THE price of groundnuts at Pondicherry, which had risen to Rs. 31-12 the French candy, has fallen to Rs. 30-10. Some freight has been engaged for Marseilles at rates ranging from 23s. 9d. to 25s. Nut oil is plentiful, and prices have gone down.

THE SEQUEL TO THE TOWER TRAGEDY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Detective Police, charged Mohansingh Dhunsingh, a victoria-driver, with defamation. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Craigie asked his Worship whether he would allow him to make a statement.

Mr. Cooper: I have no objection to your doing so. Do you wish to make it as a witness in the case.

Mr. Craigie: I want to make a statement with reference to what occurred on the previous occasion.

Mr. Cooper said that what he proposed to do was this. He had carefully looked over the section, and also what he believed to be the law on this point. He wished to put some questions to Mr. Craigie, which he thought he was justified in putting.

Mr. Craigie: What I wish to say is this. In the first place I would like to know whether your Worship gives me credit for acting with a proper motive.

Mr. Cooper: I certainly do give you credit for acting with a proper motive.

Mr. Craigie said that he had raised that question, because he thought that it was a very important one. In raising the question he had no other motive than to express his view, and get the decision of his Worship on that point. He did not act in any way out of want of respect to his Worship or the opinion which his Worship had expressed with regard to this question. He had communicated with the Law Society with the object of getting them to take up the question in case his Worship acted in such a way as would enable him (Mr. Craigie) to bring the matter before the High Court. He was informed by the Secretary of the Law Society that they were even provided with funds to act in the matter and they could not take up the question, as there was a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Society as to the advisability of applying the funds of the Society in the way in which he had proposed. But as to the importance of the question which he had raised, he was told the members of the Society were all unanimous. The point he had raised was important and he had looked into the authorities bearing on the point. If his Worship did not rule the question of privilege raised by him in his favour, then he would ask his Worship to deal with the matter under Section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Cooper: I propose to do according to what I consider to be the law. If you refuse to answer the questions I would refer the matter to the High Court before dealing with it.

Mr. Craigie: I shall ask your Worship to proceed under Section 480.

Mr. Cooper: I would act by the law, and refer the matter to the High Court for their opinion.

Mr. Craigie said that if the matter was sent to the High Court for opinion there would a difficulty in his way as he would not be allowed to appear and, therefore, he (Mr. Craigie) would prefer that his Worship proceeded under Section 480, and fined him. He would have the right of appealing if his Worship inflicted even a nominal fine of one rupee.

Mr. Cooper: The proper course is that which I propose to adopt. After I have obtained the opinion of the High Court I shall consider whether I should proceed under another section of the Penal Code or the Procedure Code.

Mr. Jardine said that Mr. Craigie was laying down the law, and he hoped that his Worship would hear him before deciding to send the matter to the High Court for opinion.

Mr Cooper: I will certainly hear what you have to say.

Mr. Craigie said that the remark of Mr. Jardine that Mr. Craigie was laying down the law was very unjustifiable.

Mr. Cooper said that he would note that Mr. Craigie had acted with a right motive on his part. His Worship then proposed to lay down the law which he considered to be bearing on the question and then recall Mr. Craigie and put certain questions to him.

Mr. Cooper, in laying down the law on the question raised by Mr. Craigie, said: Section 126 of the Evidence Act forbids disclosure of any communication made to a solicitor in the course and for the purpose of his employment; secondly, the contents or conditions of any document with which the solicitor has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of such employment. It is the Court and not the solicitor (witness) who had to decide whether the disclosure by the latter of any matter is or is not within the prohibition of the section and in order to enable the court to come to a decision, the examination of the solicitor (witness) is permissible and indeed necessary. These questions, I think, should be directed to the following points. Did the communication or the acquaintance with the contents or condition of the document as "the case may be" come to the solicitor's knowledge in the course and for the purpose (it must be both) in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment? The privilege is strictly confined to professional communications and on putting any question, I must first carefully consider. Does the question apply to any communication or the acquaintance with the contents or conditions of any document, and did it come to the solicitor's knowledge in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment? I have looked into the authorities, Queen vs. Cox and Railton reported in Volume 14 of the Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division page 153; Bursell vs Tanner, volume XVI. of the same reports Queen's Bench Division, page 1st, Cravour vs Salter, Law Reports, Chancery Division, page 30, and other cases. The case of Bursell and Tanner decides that a solicitor claiming privilege on behalf of his client must disclose his client's name. Lord Esher says "I agree with the opinion expressed by Lord Justice James in *exparte* Campbell in *re* Cathcart, that the fact who the clients were was not the subject of a professional confidence. The client does not consult the solicitor with a view to obtaining his professional advice as to whether he should be his solicitor or not. I think I am entitled to put these questions. Who is your client? In what matter was he your client? and to any other question tending to test the soundness of your right to claim the privilege. Also the question as to who was present. Who brought any person to you? Whether any statement was made? At What time it was reduced to writing?

Mr. Craigie said that he would recall the attention of the court to the first question put to him on the last occasion. He begged to ask his Worship one thing. It was whether he was asked to disclose the name of his client or the person who was said to have brought that client to him.

Mr. Cooper said that Mr. Craigie was bound to say as to who were present when the person took that client to Mr. Craigie's office. His Worship would consider all the questions before they were put to Mr. Craigie.

Mr. Craigie said that the case which his Worship had cited did not decide the original question nor the other question raised in that case whether a solicitor was bound to disclose the name of the person who was brought to his office in the course of his professional employment. The client's name must not be mentioned. In support of the above contention Mr. Craigie cited various law authorities bearing on the question. He submitted that a solicitor was not bound to disclose the name of the person who was brought to his office in the course of professional business.

Mr. Cooper said that he proposed to put certain questions to Mr. Craigie, who should consider and reply to them. His Worship asked Mr Jardine to suggest any questions which he wished to put to Mr. Craigie. His Worship said that he would first consider the questions, and if he thought them proper he would put them to Mr. Craigie.

Mr. Jardine: It is necessary for us to know on whose behalf Mr. Craigie claims privilege.

Mr. Cooper: (To Mr. Craigie.) Who was your client?—I beg respectfully to the client to answer it. The case to which your Worship has referred is a decision given in England. It was not Indian Law.

Mr. Cooper said that it was laid down very clearly that the privilege applied only to communications in the course of or for the purpose of their employment. How could his Worship decide whether the communication was under the professional course of business without knowing who was the client.

Mr. Craigie said that the remarks of Sir W. M. James Lord Justice were applicable to that question.

Mr. Jardine: Will your Worship rule upon this point?

The Magistrate: I have already ruled upon the point.

Mr. Craigie said that the remarks of Sir James Lord Justice made in the *exparte* Campbell *vs.* Cathcart should be considered by his Worship. Mr. Craigie read the following remarks from the decision of Lord Justice James:—

"The client's place of residence in such a case is a mere collateral fact, which the solicitor knows without anything like professional confidence; and therefore the mere statement, "The place of residence of my client came to my knowledge in my professional capacity and only in consequence of my employment as his solicitor," is not, to my mind, nearly enough to warrant the solicitor in refusing to answer the question as to where he was residing."

Mr. Craigie said that he would refer to numerous cases in which it was extremely detrimental to the client who went to the solicitor for advice for the simple fact of his name being disclosed.

Mr. Cooper: The question I have to consider is whether it applied to any communication.

Mr. Craigie was here going to reply when his Worship said that he did not wish to argue the point any further.

Mr. Craigie: I do not also wish to argue it unnecessarily.

Mr. Cooper: In what matter was he your client?—I decline to answer this question as it is impossible for me to do so without disclosing the communication made to me in the course of my professional employment.

Mr. Cooper: It must be in the course and for the purpose of your employment.

Mr. Craigie: Well then I shall say in the course and for the purpose of my professional employment.

Mr. Cooper: I call your attention to the first question I put to you. I am speaking to you as an educated lawyer.

Mr. Craigie said that he was placed under a very great difficulty. When he wished to explain some question his Worship told him that he does not wish to argue further.

Mr. Cooper: What was the name of that person who made that statement to you?—Well, that I am totally unable to say.

Mr. Cooper: Whether anyone whose name is Mohansingh Dhunsingh made any statement to you?—My only knowledge of the name of the person who made the statement to me is from what he said to me, and it has a right of privilege from the communication made to me in the course and for the purpose of my professional employment.

Mr. Cooper: Did any person make a statement to you on the 18th of June, 1891, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon?—A person made a statement to me on the 18th of June, but I cannot say whether it was at the time stated on that day.

Who were present when that statement was made?—I have already stated that in my examination on the previous occasion. Mr. Kapadia, Mr. Diventree, and the person who made that statement were present at the time.

Who brought the person who made the statement to your office?—That I cannot say. I do not know who brought him. They all three came in together so far as I can recollect.

Was the statement taken down in writing?—Yes.

Mr. Cooper: (To Mr. Jardine) Do you suggest any other question.

Mr. Jardine: Yes, your Worship, I would like to ask a few questions. The first question is "Did the person, who made the statement give his name as Mohunsingh Dhunsingh?"

Mr. Craigie: That question, your Worship, I respectfully decline to answer for the same reasons as before.

On whose behalf did you take down that statement?—On behalf of my client.

Did you take the signature of the person to the statement after it had been written by you?—No.

Did you yourself sign with your name or initials or of your firm's name or initial, or did you mark it in any other way so as to identify and authenticate it?—I did not sign with the name or initials of the firm or of myself.

Was it marked in any way?—I do not understand your question which is not intelligible.

Did you mark it in any way for the purpose of identifying it?—No; I did not.

Was the statement taken in your own handwriting?—I shall ask you to look at it. I give perfectly straightforward answers.

Mr. Cooper: It is perfectly so, Mr. Craigie.

Is the statement in the Court?—Of course it is not in the Court as it came out of the person's mouth. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jardine: Will you produce that statement?

Mr. Craigie: I decline to produce the statement.

Mr. Jardine asked his Worship to call upon Mr. Craigie to produce the statement.

The Magistrate: I call upon you, Mr. Craigie, to produce the statement, as you have not shown any ground entitling you to retain it.

Mr. Craigie: I respectfully decline to produce it on the same ground as before.

Mr. Jardine: Were you paid for your professional services in taking down the statement?—Yes.

By whom?—By my client.

By what person were you paid?—I say that I was paid by my client. I decline to give his name for the same reasons as before.

Mr. Jardine: At present I have no further questions to put Mr. Craigie, although I reserve the right of putting him further questions.

Would your Worship allow me to speak what I have to say about the question raised by Mr. Craigie?

Mr. Cooper: Certainly you have a right to speak, and I would only hear you.

Mr. Jardine said that there was no advantage in referring the question to the High Court as there was no doubt about the subject. Let them first consider the fact referring to the client. The name of the client was not given as it was gratifying to the client. This was absolutely ridiculous. First, if they put the witness in the box, he was bound to answer the question unless he could make out the ground of privilege. He could not say that he refused to give the name of his client. He was bound to give it. The learned counsel asked his Worship not to refer the question to the High Court as it would be a waste of time and money to his client. Such a plain question ought not to be sent to the High Court. His Worship would not do well to refer to the High Court the simple point as to whether a solicitor was entitled to hold back the name of his client under Section 126. The learned counsel submitted that his Worship would not think of wasting the time either of the High Court or of his client by submitting such a question, which had been already clearly decided. The law provided that a solicitor could claim privilege if his client did not permit him to disclose any facts. But how could they know whether the client had given permission or not unless they asked the client about it? And how could they ask the client without knowing his name? The client might give permission to disclose the facts. The contention raised was entirely untenable. Mr. Jardine referred to the decision on the point of Lord Justice Lindley and Lord Cotton. The learned counsel drew the attention of his Worship to the 16th Queen's Bench, Chancery Division, in which the decision of three judges was given. The first thing when a person claimed privilege was to give the client's name. He would like to treat Mr. Craigie with consideration, but at the same time there were other persons to be considered in the matter. The point was a clear one. How could a solicitor claim privilege without giving the name of his client? They had the decision of the three judges on the point, and also they had commonsense upon the point, and, therefore, his client should not be put to considerable expense by a reference to the High Court. To give the name on whose behalf the privilege was claimed was the very foundation of the matter. He did not doubt the motive, but to ensure the proper respect of the Court, his Worship should proceed according to the law laid down and deal with the case. He would suggest that in order to uphold proper respect due to the ruling of the Court such a course as his Worship might think proper should be taken. He did not dictate to the Court the course to be adopted, but he deprecated to send the question before the High Court, as it would involve loss of time and money.

Mr. Craigie: Am I allowed to address the Court in reply?

Mr. Cooper: I think not.

The Magistrate then said that he should be sorry to deal with Mr. Craigie, who was an officer of the High Court, and, therefore, his Worship felt inclined to send the question to the High Court, where Mr. Craigie would have the opportunity of being represented. His Worship hoped that Mr. Craigie would abide by their decision.

Mr. Jardine said that he could not proceed with the case unless the High Court had given its decision, and he, therefore, asked for an adjournment.

Mr. Cooper said that he would prepare the statements as soon as possible, and forward them to the High Court without delay. His Worship said that a copy of the statement will be supplied to Mr. Jardine and also to Mr. Craigie.

The case stands adjourned until the 23th instant.

ON the night of 21st of February a sentry belonging to the 22nd Punjab Infantry at Kajuri Kach was shot dead on his post, and his rifle and bayonet were stolen. It appears that the man was on duty at one end of the line of officers' tents, and between them and the transport lines when he saw some one approaching him from the direction of the transport lines. He at once challenged, but on receiving the reply "drabi" he resumed his beat. No sooner was his back turned than the supposed drabi shot him dead, and siezing his rifle and bayonet succeeded in making off, before the next sentry who was some sixty yards off could come to his assistance. The thief is supposed to be the same man who in May last shot a sentry of the 19th Punjab Infantry at Mir Ali Khel, in a very similar manner, and as a cleaning rod belonging to a snider carbine was picked up near the spot, having evidently been dropped by the thief when escaping, the fatal wound was probably inflicted with a weapon stolen during one of the many raids made last summer by Waziris in the neighbourhood of Mir Ali Khel.

THE DEPARTURE OF LORD ROBERTS.

CALCUTTA'S FAREWELL.

THE farewell entertainment to Lord Roberts on Saturday was one of the most brilliant public functions which have taken place in Calcutta. The dinner was attended by all the leading representatives of the European community, official and non-official alike. His Excellency's colleagues in the Viceregal Council were all present, and among the 200 hosts were all who can lay claim to local eminence. The arrangements made to secure that the honour paid to the retiring Commander-in-Chief should be full and complete were admirable, the working members of the two committees, entrusted with full powers of management and control, having more than realised the public desire that this farewell gathering should be a memorable one. The large room in the basement of the Town Hall, and the approaches thereto, were brightly decorated with flags and banners, the Artillery colours predominating, Lord Roberts's connection with the Royal Regiment being suitably kept in mind. The upper room, in which presentation of the address took place, had been transformed into a luxurious drawing-room, a wealth of draperies, plants, and flowers being employed in its adornment. In rear of the dais was a background of blue cloth, on which was figured a field gun, with the Royal Artillery motto worked in bold red lettering. Lord Roberts, on arrival at the Town Hall, was received with military honours by a guard furnished by the Rifle Brigade, and was conducted to the dining-room by the Reception Committee. The dinner was excellently served, and at its conclusion the Chairman, Mr. Mackay, gave the toast of the Queen-Empress. This was duly honoured, and then came the health of the guest.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, in proposing the health of Lord Roberts, said:—

"Gentlemen,—The accident of my being President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has secured for me the honour of occupying the chair to-night. I am not here by virtue of any other qualification, and on this account I would, at the outset, crave your indulgent consideration to the shortcomings which one who has devoted his days to the peaceful pursuits of commerce cannot fail to display in presiding at a public farewell dinner to such a distinguished and gallant soldier as his Excellency General Lord Roberts.

"Mr. Roberts, as he then was, first landed on these shores and obtained his commission in the Bengal Artillery more than forty-one years ago. Seven years later the troubles of those dark days saw him decorated for conspicuous bravery in the field with that insignia which above all others is dear to the soldier's heart—the coveted Victoria Cross. The Abyssinian and Lushai Expeditions of over twenty years ago afforded him further opportunities for displaying his splendid qualities as a soldier, and the Afghan Campaigns saw his world-renowned services and brilliant achievements rewarded first with a K. C. B., and afterwards with a well-deserved Baronetcy and the Grand Cross of the Bath.

"Since that time he has served his country for four years in the high position of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and for seven years in the still more exalted appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, and twelve months ago, amidst a chorus of approbation, he was created a Peer of the Realm, with the appropriate and significant title of Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford.

"Gentlemen, in yielding up command of the Indian Army, and in that Army I include the Volunteers, Lord Roberts leaves it in a higher state of discipline, efficiency, and equipment than it ever attained before, and when the history of the frontier defences comes to be written, I venture to think it will be found, that we are mainly indebted to his able and persistent advocacy for the line of fortifications which now renders the Indian Empire practically impervious to foreign aggression.

"Gentlemen, we each have our calling in life, some were born to one and some to another, and Lord Roberts was undoubtedly born to be a leader of men. To him may be fitly applied the words which Robert the Bruce used, in speaking of d'Argentine of old, "of chivalry the flowler and pride, the arm in battle bold." His loving care for his soldiers, Europeans and Natives, officers and men, his constant and unwearied efforts to improve their condition, his ready sympathy and his never-ceasing interest in their welfare, coupled with his innumerable acts of kindness to individuals, extending over his long and unbroken service, have created for him a personal affection, which does not stop short of devotion.

"Throughout his long career Lord Roberts has never failed to set a noble example by his blameless life, his ever courteous mien, and his stainless faith, till now he is about to leave us, with a record probably unparallelled, even in this country, with its exceptionally long list of brilliant and distinguished men.

"During the past forty years he has given overwhelming evidence of his capacity as a Soldier, as a General, and as an Administrator, and should the day dawn when he will again be called upon to lead Her Majesty's forces against the foe, he will carry with him, as he has done before, the unbounded confidence, not only of the Army, but also of his Queen and Country.

"Gentlemen, it is impossible to think and speak of the character and career of our noble guest without associating with his name that of one who, for many years past, has been bound up with his life, one who has doubled the joy of his successes and reduced by more than half his cares and troubles, the never-failing in times of sickness, of sorrow, and of suffering, the bright and cheerful in seasons of rejoicing, the kind, the hospitable, the true, Lady Roberts. Lady Roberts goes from India now, but in the institution which bears her name, she leaves behind her an enduring testimony to the sympathetic kindness of her woman's heart. Years hence, when those now in India shall have gone to another place, when sick soldiers, yet unborn, are being carefully nursed and tended in Lady Roberts's homes, full many a blessing will fall upon her cherished memory. But apart from this, the individual unseen, unnoticed deeds of kindness done to the obscure, the poor, the afflicted and the lonely, deeds which have ever characterised Lady Roberts's life in India, will cause her to be remembered for the next fifty years with affection and with love.

"Gentlemen,

of incalculable value during those anxious times. Along it, on the afternoon of Monday the 11th May, the news was flashed from Delhi to all stations in the Punjab that an outbreak had occurred at Meerut on the previous evening; that some of the troopers had reached Delhi that morning; that the regiments at Delhi had joined the mutineers; and that several officers, amongst them the Resident, were known to have been killed. This telegram reached Lahore the same evening, and, owing to the commendable decision and foresight of the chief civil and military officers on the spot, enabled the native troops at Mian Mir to be disarmed the following morning. Later in the day the news reached Peshawar, and as we were sitting at dinner in the Bengal Artillery mess-house, the telegraph signaller, who was quite a boy, like most of the signallers at that time, rushed into the room breathless with excitement, the telegram in his hand. As at Lahore and Mian Mir, so at Peshawar, no time was lost on receipt of the terrible tidings. Fortunately for India there were great men at Peshawar in those days, and it is worthy of note that they were comparatively speaking young men. Herbert Edwardes, the Commissioner, who had made a great name for himself during the Punjab War, was 37; John Nicholson, the Deputy Commissioner, who had been a tower of strength on the Derajat frontier for some years, was 35; and Neville Chamberlain, the distinguished Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, who happened to be passing through Peshawar on his tour of inspection, was 37. Although the Brigadier, Sydney Cotton, was much older, being 65, he was young for his years, and younger than the average of the general officers then in command.

"At this time, a young subaltern of Horse Artillery, I was officiating as Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, and in that capacity I was ordered to be present at daybreak on the 13th May at the house of Major-General Reed, who commanded the division. There I found, besides the General, the four officers I have just named. Time will not admit of my stating in detail all that was done on that eventful morning; but I cannot pass it by without expressing my opinion that the decisions arrived at by the experienced officers then assembled did much towards the capture of Delhi and the saving of the Punjab.

"Gentlemen, the recollections of the Mutiny have led me somewhat away from the matter with which I commenced my speech, namely, the remarkable changes which have taken place in India during the last forty years, nearly all of which owe their origin to the foresight, determination, and administrative ability of the great statesman who had been for more than four years at the head of the Government of India when I landed in Calcutta. The Marquis of Dalhousie had even then set his mark on the country. Canals and roads were being pushed on in various directions, and the great network of railways and telegraphs which now exists, was to a great extent planned out before the close of the reign of the Governor-General to whom India owes so much of its present prosperity. The Mutiny gave an unexpected impulse to the works which that wise ruler had originated, and developed the improved system of administration under which we are now living.

"Great as are the benefits which this improved system has conferred on the people of India, I believe that no one who is practically acquainted with this country, will be disposed to deny that its welfare and advancement depend not only on the wisdom and justice with which it is governed, but also on the belief of the native races in our will and ability to maintain our position as a great Asiastic power. This belief must be based on something more tangible than mere sentiment, and to ensure its existence and continuance it is essential that the army of India should be not only of a strength reasonably proportionate to the duties it may be called upon to perform, but that it should be well-trained, well-equipped, ready to take the field at short notice, and fit to endure the hardships of war. Gentlemen, on this occasion I propose to confine my remarks to the British portion of the troops serving in India, and with regard to these it is very gratifying to me to be able to assure you that, so far as my experience goes, the army in this country was never in a more efficient state than it is at present. I have just mentioned the qualities which constitute efficiency, and with reference to the first, viz., the training of the army, I may tell you that every endeavour has been made during the last seven and a half years to carry on the work initiated by my distinguished predecessors. The soldier has been carefully instructed in the use of his weapon, be that weapon the rifle, gun, sword or lance.

Every opportunity has been taken to develop another very important branch of military training. I allude to the instruction imparted at camps-of-exercise, where troops are associated either with other units of the same arm, or with units of other arms, and are taught to manœuvre in large bodies under conditions resembling as closely as possible those of active service.

"In the matter of equipment, I may say that the Government of India is fully alive to the necessity for our troops being armed with rifles of the most effective type. The great number of our horse and field batteries have now got the new 12-pr. B. L. gun, and nearly the whole of the Native Infantry has been given Martini-Henry rifles. I trust that in a few months' time the magazine rifle and smokeless powder cartridge will have been issued to every battalion of British Infantry in India, and that before long we may obtain a good field howitzer, and, what is of even greater importance, breechloading guns for the heavy batteries and siege trains. England being as yet the principal source of supply, delay cannot perhaps be avoided in complying with the indents sent home from this country; but I am hopeful that the efforts which are being made by the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments to develop the local manufacture of warlike stores, &c., by utilising for this purpose some of the many improvements and inventions of modern times, will eventually result in the army in India becoming independent of outside help as regards all kinds of munitions of war.

"With reference to the readiness of the army to take the field, your are doubtles aware that in 1886 the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a Mobilisation Committee, consisting of the principal officers of the Military Department and of Army Headquarters, and including the Honourable Military Member of Council and myself. Since that date a scheme for the concentration and subsequent movement of the troops available for field operations has been carefully worked out, the necessary stores have been collected at suitable points, and arrangements have been matured for the supply of the requisite transport. It would have been a satisfaction to me before I left India to have seen this mobilisation scheme put to a practical test on a large scale at some camp-of-exercise. Financial difficulties have unfortunately prevented such a trial being made, but in the minor frontier expeditions which have taken place during the last few years, mobilisation arrangements have, I am glad to say, worked without a hitch.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

"But, gentlemen, even more important than questions of equipment or mobilisation are those which concern the well-being of the British soldier and his fitness to endure the fatigues and privations of a campaign. This fitness is made up of two elements, *morale* and *physique*; and as regards both these qualities, I have every confidence that the British troops now in this country would worthily uphold the reputation of Her Majesty's army. With the *morale* no fault can be found. As to the *physique*. Well, gentlemen, you may possibly know that I have a partiality for old soldiers, and I doubt whether a regiment composed exclusively of young soldiers could possibly be as efficient in the field as one which contains a considerable proportion of longer service men. I may be critical as to the qualities of the recruits when they first arrive in India, but my experience is that the drafts supplied of late years consist of younger and smaller men than used to be the case. On the other hand, most of these men so improve in health and strength in two or three years after their arrival in the country that I have only one fault to find with the more mature soldiers, and that is, that we cannot keep them long enough. It may seem rather contradictory for me to say that the raw material sent out from home in the shape of drafts is hardly up to the former standard of physical excellence, while at the same time I express the opinion that the army, as a whole, was never more efficient than it is at present. The explanation of this is that, though the raw material is in certain respects defective, we make much better use of it than we did formerly. The health of the soldier is much more carefully looked after than it used to be; he is infinitely better lodged and fed and more considerately treated; every endeavour is made to provide him with reasonable comforts and rational amusements; and in addition a large number, chiefly of the younger men, are now stationed in the hills. The result is what might be expected; the trouble which has been taken and the expense which has been incurred to promote the moral and material welfare of British soldiers in this country have been amply repaid by their improved health and discipline, and by a marked diminution in drunkenness and serious crime. We are apt to forget—perhaps many have never heard—to what a surprising extent the average death-rate among European troops has decreased in the last quarter of a century, and this, too, in spite of the heavy losses from enteric fever which of late years has proved specially fatal to young soldiers. In the 57 years preceding the Mutiny the annual rate of mortality amongst the European troops in India was 69 in 1000, or, in other words, one man in ten died every eighteen months. At some stations the mortality was quite appalling. For instance, before the Mutiny, deaths occurred at Fort Wiliam at the rate of 102 per thousand per annum. The Royal Commission appointed in 1864 to inquire into the sanitary state of the army in India expressed the hope that, by taking proper precautions, the mortality among the British troops might be reduced to the annual rate of 20 per 1,000. I am glad to say that this hope has been more than fulfilled, the death-rate since 1882 not having exceeded 15 in 1,000 except in 1889, when it rose to 16·6. I trust that before long an even lower death-rate may be arrived at if the same measures are persevered in which have already had such remarkable results.

"These measures have to a great extent been in the direction of sanitary reform, but in my opinion the greater sobriety of the British Army in India has also much to say to its better health. Out of the 69,000 soldiers in this country, nearly one-third are members, or honorary members, of the Army Temperance Association. In supporting this Association to the utmost of my power, and in striving to develop Regimental Institutes, my hope has been that the comforts and refinements to be found in the refreshment and recreation rooms would gradually attract men from the liquor bar, and that in time the Institutes would resemble well-managed messes, such as are now maintained in regiments and batteries for the warrant and senior non-commissioned officers.

"As regards interior regimental economy, I am a firm believer in the advisability of making every reasonable allowance for the failings and shortcomings of young soldiers. On the other hand, no one is more convinced than I am that the strictest discipline is essential to the very existence of an army, and that unless crime is recognised and punished, it must increase. So long as I have held a command, I have endeavoured to impress on those serving under me that there are two distinct classes of crime—the heedless or accidental, and the habitual or premeditated—which demand entirely different methods of treatment. While the latter class should always be severely punished, a discriminating leniency may often prevent a recurrence of offences under the former category. An efficient army must be a well-disciplined one, and I am happy to think that in the matter of discipline Her Majesty's forces in India are certainly not inferior to their comrades in other parts of the world.

CONCERNING LADY ROBERTS.

"Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely on Lady Roberts's behalf for the very gratifying terms in which your chairman has alluded to her efforts in connection with the establishment of the Nursing Service in this country. I doubt if anything effected during my tenure of command will have a more beneficial effect on the health of the British soldier, or will exercise a more humanising and elevating influence over him than the presence of Lady Nurses in military hospitals. Personally I can claim no credit for this measure. The scheme was initiated by Lady Roberts and accepted by the Government of India, for whose wise liberality in this as in other matters connected with the soldier's welfare the British Army in India has every reason to be grateful.

"In another matter I have derived considerable help from Lady Roberts, who for some years past, when accompanying me on my tours of inspection, has relieved me of the duty of visiting the women's quarters—a duty which I always felt it was not possible for a man to perform very satisfactorily. She has been amply repaid by the kindly welcome she has invariably received, and by the fact that she has frequently found it possible to help the poor women who have often made her a confidante of their troubles—very grave ones sometimes. This action on Lady Roberts's part was, I believe, considered to be an innovation, and not altogether approved of by some, who thought advantage might be taken of these visits to make complaints or press undue claims. Far from this being the case, on no single occasion has any woman said a word which would have been distastasteful to Lady Roberts to hear, and it has delighted her to find how gratefully the women invariably speak of any kindness shown to them either by their officers, their officers' wives, or the officers in medical charge of them.

"Gentlemen, my heart is with soldiers, and my belief is that there is no class of Her Majesty's subjects which appreciates kindness more than they do. They and their wives are now drawn from a better and more carefully educated class than formerly, and if we wish them to be happy and contented during their sojourn in India, it is absolutely essential that we should attend to their reasonable wants, and try to help them to live more in accordance with the advanced civilisation under which they have been brought up. What soldiers value is sympathy, and this can best be shown by their officers doing what lies in their power to meet legitimate demands on the part of the soldiers themselves and their families, and seeing that orders and regulations are given effect to in a liberal and intelligent spirit.

"In the foregoing remarks I have purposely abstained from any reference to the coast, inland, and frontier defences of India, and the condition of the Native Army; to have dwelt upon these important subjects on the present occasion would have taken up too much time. I hope, moreover, to have another opportunity of publicly expressing my views in regard to them, as I have been honoured by an invitation from the Members of the Byculla Club at Bombay to dine with them before I embark for England. I will not, therefore, trespass further on your patience, except to express the hope that India generally, and Calcutta in particular, may continue to advance in civilisation and prosperity as rapidly in the future as they have done during my service in this country.

"Gentlemen, I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for your kind and flattering reception of me this evening, and for the great distinction you have conferred upon me by inviting me to this representative entertainment. In leaving India I shall have many pleasant days and many agreeable incidents to look back upon, but I can assure you none of my reminiscences will be more pleasant or gratifying than the recollection that I have been considered worthy of being thus highly honoured by the citizens of Calcutta."

Lord Roberts was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, frequent bursts of applause occurring; and at the conclusion of his speech he was loudly cheered. An adjournment was then made to the upper room, the Chairman first of all reading a telegram from Colonel Sir William Hudson, Commandant of the Behar Light Horse, conveying the farewell wishes of that corps.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

At a quarter to ten the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne arrived at the Town Hall, the customary salute being paid by the guard-of-honour. By this time the room was crowded, and the presence of ladies added brilliance to the scene. The native community were fully represented, their earnest desire to do honour to Lord Roberts having been most marked throughout. The presentation of the address shortly followed. On the dais were the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, Lord, Lady and the Hon'ble Miss Roberts, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Elliott, and the leading representatives of European and Native society.

Mr. Mackay read the address in flowing terms:—

"Your Excellency,—Viewing with concern and regret your approaching departure from India, we beg—in bidding you farewell—to express our admiration of your life and work as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in India, and to request you to permit your portrait to be placed in the Town Hall of Calcutta, in token for the present generation of their high appreciation of your eminent services, and in witness to a future generation of the esteem in which you were held by your contemporaries.

"With foresight denoting wise statesmanship, Governments which you have served have initiated and maintained a policy of Frontier Defence, and encouraged the increased efficiency of the Forces.

"In the furtherance of these objects we recognise the salient points of your career and character whilst holding the high rank of Commander-in-Chief.

"In your continued efforts to ameliorate the condition of the private soldier we recognise broad humanity. In the increasing efficiency of the Army, which in our belief characterises your tenure of command, we recognise high soldierly qualities. In the state of strength which the Frontier Defences have attained, mainly due, we believe, to you, we recognise practical sagacity, conspicuous ability in discernment of requirements, and in pursuit of your aims an unwearying industry, a resolute persistence, and a determination that no difficulty can turn, in which a noble example for all true workers may be found.

"In a word your life and work are to us identified with Frontier Defence and Efficient Forces. We cheerfully bear our share of the cost, as in possession of these protections against aggression from without, we believe all who dwell within the borders of the land will find their best guarantee for peace, and in peace the best safeguard they and their children can possess to enable them to pass their lives in happiness and posperity, and escape the misery and ruin which follow war and invasion. For all that you have done to give them such security, we feel you deserve, and we freely give, our heartfelt thanks.

"Within the limitations of a farewell address we hardly feel justified in personal allusions trenching on your private life, but we cannot refrain from noticing with responsive sympathy the feeling of personal attachment to yourself which is widespread throughout India, and assuring you that we share in it to the fullest extent that private feeling can be affected by public services. We endorse our assurance with an expression of the wish that in whatever part of the British Empire your future life may be spent, it may be attended, as in the past with honour, and by the blessing of God, with health and happiness for yourself and all those you hold dear.

"It is the prerogative of the Crown alone to bestow honours on those who have served their country well, and none have been better merited than those which you enjoy and to which we trust additions may be made. It is the privilege of a community to make public profession of merit in a fellow-citizen where they consider it is due, and in availing ourelves of the privilege to make this public recognition of the great services which in our opinion, you have rendered to India, we beg with all sincerity to add a hearty God-speed and a regretful Farewell."

"My Lord, since the address which has just been read was prepared, and since it has become known throughout India, that it was in contemplation to commemorate your services to the Empire by placing your portrait in the Town Hall here, it has been urged upon the Committee from various parts of the country that it would afford universal gratification were the mode of commemoration to take a form in which all the Indian communities could join, and that this could be most suitably effected by the erection of a bronze statue of your Excellency on the Calcutta *maidan*. The Committee having given this suggestion careful consideration have decided to adopt it, and we shall, therefore, have to ask your Lordship to give the sittings necessary for a statue, instead of for a picture, after your arrival in England, and this we hope you will gratify all classes by doing."

LORD ROBERTS'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Lord Roberts in reply, said:—

"Mr. Mackay, Your Excellencies, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you most sincerely for the very complimentary address you have presented to me, as well as for the beautiful casket in which it is enclosed, and for the signal honour you propose to do me by erecting a statue of me on the Calcutta *maidan*. The farewell reception accorded to us on this occasion by the citizens of Calcutta is, I can assure you, extremely gratifying to Lady Roberts and myself.

"Although our acquaintance with this city commenced a long time ago, we have never been able to see as much of it as we wished. The inspection duties of the Commander-in-Chief necessitated our travelling over such a great extent of country each successive cold season, that most of our time had to be spent on the railway or in camp, instead of in our comfortable quarters in Fort William. During our flying visits to Calcutta, however, we have met with such kindness and cordiality that it has made us keenly regret our inability to prolong our stay, to accept the hospitality so freely offered, and to enjoy the pleasant society of which we have only been able to see enough to make us wish for more. Now that we are about to bid farewell to Calcutta, it is a source of great pride and pleasure to us to feel that its principal residents, both British and Native, take such a kindly interest in our future, and such an appreciative view of our efforts to do our duty.

"Gentlemen, your reference to the defence of the North-West Frontier gives me an opportunity of pointing out how essential it is to the prosperity and development of India that we should be reasonably secure against the risk of foreign aggression. Since I landed at Calcutta, nearly forty-one years ago, Bussia has advanced her frontier some 800 miles in the direction of India, and though this advance may have been natural, or as some think inevitable, it cannot continue much longer unchecked. Sooner or later, we shall have to say to Russia—'Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further'; and when that time arrives, the attention paid to our words will depend on our power to enforce them. With a friendly and independent Afghanistan, with a mobile and well-equipped field army in readiness to maintain the integrity of that country, with a system of communications which will enable us rapidly to concentrate our troops at any desired point, and with a well-defended frontier, our words will be listened to with respect, and we shall have a good chance of being able to protect our inter ests and fulfil our engagements without a long and costly struggle. If, on the other haad, we fail to take reasonable precautions, if our frontier policy is vacillating and dilatory, and if we have no clear perception of what we want and of the best way to obtain it, we may find ourselves involved in serious difficulties without having determined how to meet them. Indecision and unpreparedness will assuredly encourage further encroachments, and in the end we may be forced to appeal to arms in order to recover what we need never have lost. As I am never tired of repeating, the best way of preserving peace is to be prepared for war.

"In advocating a resolute policy of self-defence, I do not ignore the financial difficulties which at present embarrass the Government of India. On the contrary, no one can realise more clearly than I do that these difficulties are most formidable, and I sincerely trust that some way may be found of overcoming them without increasing taxation, or reducing the civil and military expenditure needed for the efficient administration of this country. But when I speak of financial difficulties, I wish to correct an erroneous idea which some people seem to entertain. It is occasionally stated that a great deal of money has been spent—not to say wasted—on the preparation for mobilization, and the erection of defences at Quetta and other important points along the North-West Frontier. As regards the allotment of funds for these purposes, I am extremely glad to find that you, gentlemen, the independent representatives of the wealth, the civilisation, and the intelligence of this Presidency, fully recognise the propriety of the course which the Governmeot of India has followed in strengthening the frontier and increasing the efficiency of the Army. As regards the use made of the funds allotted (of which I am delighted to hear you express your readiness to pay your share) it is a great satisfaction to me to be able to inform you that the utmost care and economy have been exercised by the responsible advisers of Government in dealing with the several items of additional expenditure. While nothing essential has, I trust, been omitted, nothing superfluous has been included. The result is that the total cost of the measures which have been decided on, and to a great extent carried into effect, during the past seven-and-a-half years, only amounts to about 94 lakhs for mobilisation purposes, and to 198 lakhs for frontier defences and armaments, including the entrenched position at Rawalpindi; and although much of this expenditure might properly be treated as capital outlay, the whole of it has been paid for out of revenue. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to judge whether such a charge is at all excessive when compared with the vast interests at stake. Looking at the matter from a purely commercial point of view, it must be remembered that the trade of Calcutta and of the other Indian ports has increased enormously during the past forty years. In 1852 the aggregate value of the foreign export and import trade of India was about 38 crores, it is now nearly 196 crores. That this growth of commercial activity may continue unabated, two things are necessary. First, that we should retain our command of the sea; and, secondly, that all classes in India should be able to rely upon the internal tranquillity and external security of the country. To fulfil the second requirement our military strength must be proportionate to the duties our troops may be called upon to perform, and to the extent of territory they have to guard. For a sum considerably less than one-and-a-half per cent. of the annual value of the foreign trade of India, our army has been rendered fit to take the field at short notice, and the more exposed portion of our land frontier, the total length of which from Baluchistan to Southern Burma is not less than 5,000 miles, has been strengthened by well devised fortifications. These fortifications have a double value, far not only would they greatly facilitate and support the movements of the field army in the event of war, but in peace time they afford stability and security to our position on the Afghan border.

"I cannot claim the credit of having originated the measures which have been undertaken for the defence of the North-West Frontier. These were first proposed, though not precisely in their present form, by my distinguished predecessor, General Sir Donald Stewart, and when I succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief, it became one of my most important duties, and also a matter of the deepest interest to me personally, to develop a scheme which should be as effective and yet as economical as possible. My efforts in this direction were ably seconded by the Defence Committee and the principal staff officers of the Army, and I venture to hope that the results which have been attained may be regarded as no less satisfactory from a financial than from a military point of view.

"Gentlemen, I have said that the continued prosperity of India depends on our naval supremacy and military preparedness, but it also depends on the contentment of the population and their attachment to British rule. The object of every enlightened Government is to promote the moral and material welfare of its subjects, and I think that no one who is practically acquainted with India can doubt that the administrative authorities are fully alive to their duties and reponsibilities in this respect. The general standard of civilisation throughout India is much higher now than it was forty years ago. All classes and creeds have benefited in a remarkable degree, not only from the internal peace and justice which it has been our privilege to establish, but from the great public works that have done so much to develop the resources of this vast empire. The liberal and considerate policy which actuates the Government of India will, I am sure, meet with its reward. As time goes on, the princes and people of India will appreciate more and more the advantages which this country derives from its connection with England, and when the hour of trial comes, if come it must, British power in the East will rest secure, not only on troops and forts and guns, but on the loyalty of its feudatories and the affection of its subjects."

This speech, like that delivered after dinner, was loudly applauded, and more cheers were given as it came to a close. The whole entertainment passed off most successfully, and nothing was wanted to make the occasion a most memorable one.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

CLOSE OF THE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 13.

THE beginning of the end of one of the most prolonged and remarkable trials that has taken place in an Indian court was reached to-day. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was released from the witness-box to-night after a most trying ordeal extending over five days. Since the completion of the Commission appointed to take evidence in the north of India, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet's court has sat seventy-four days, during which time masses of evidence have been placed on record and voluminous exhibits have been filed. On Thursday Mr. Eardley-Norton commences his speech for the defence, and Mr. Inverarity, who has been in Hyderabad during the past week, will close the case for the prosecution.

The following evidence was recorded to-day:—

Mrs. Mehdi Hassan further cross-examined by Mr. Eardley Norton—

Have you asked Mehdi Hassan to give you those letters I asked you to produce?—He never got them.

Where did you post the particular letter I spoke of?—As far as I remember from Allahabad or Benares.

You kept no copy of it?—No.

I believe you also corrected that statement as to your age by letter?—No, I never corrected that, orally or otherwise.

Not even when you saw Mehdi Hassan in Allahabad?—No.

You have read Mehdi Hassan's earlier statements?—I must have read them.

Are you in a position to swear that the statement is incorrect that Mehdi Hassan and you signed the document at the same time?—It is incorrect.

Did you speak to him of the incorrectness of your age in it?—I may have done so. I cannot swear.

Is there any family record to show that Surgeon-General Donnelly is a relation of yours?—There must be.

Is there no entry in the family bible?—No.

Will you swear that you have seen any letters from Surgeon-General Donnelly to your father?—No, I have seen none.

Then it merely rests on your father's statement to his brother?—Yes.

Did you ever tell Mehdi Hassan about the mistake as to your father's death?—I can't fix the time even with reference to Mrs. Evans' examination.

Why did you let Mrs. Evans go into the witness-box and make that statement when you knew that she was wrong?—How did I do so? I did not see the Evans's before they made their first deposition.

How came you then to make that statement on Saturday?—I am sure I can't explain it. I must have got mixed up.

Is not your withdrawal of to-day made to suit the difficulty that you now experience as to why you did not tell Mrs. Evans in Allahabad?—No, it is not.

Did you not show Yusuf-uz-Uman your photograph in 1872 in native clothes?—Certainly not.

Or at any time previous to 1873?—No, to nobody—certainly not in native costume.

If Yusuf-uz-Uaman swears that you did, is that correct?—No.

Will you swear that Mir Yusuf is different from Yusuf-uz-Uman?—No, I won't.

Will you swear that you never gave Rafiuddin a photograph of yourself?—Yes.

Did you not tell Yusuf-uz-Uman that he could buy a photograph of yours at Muskur-ud-Dowlah's?—No, I did not.

Will you swear that you were never photographed in 1872?—Yes.

Will you swear that you were never photographed in any year before 1872?—Yes.

I was photographed once as a child when I was in school in Lucknow.

When were you photographed previous to 1873?—I can't remember.

Was it while you were at school?—I don't remember.

At whose shop?—I don't remember.

By whom?—I don't remember.

Have you a copy of it?—No.

Has anyone to your knowledge got a copy?—I don't know.

Have you ever tried to find a copy?—Yes, yesterday; but I failed to.

You have not been photographed between 1868 and 1873?—No.

To your knowledge are you aware that Mehdi Hassan took steps to have the negative destroyed of the photograph in native costume?—No.

You took no precaution against preventing repetition of copies of the photograph taken of you just after your wedding?—No.

Of these photographs did you give copies to anybody?—I don't know.

Did your husband give any away?—No.

Did you ever give a man, named Shujat Hussain, a copy?—No, certainly not. I did not know him.

Can you account for his production of Exhibit 17 (copy of photo.) before the Lucknow Commission?—No.

Have you any suggestion to make as to how Shujat Hussain came to produce that photo.?—None whatever.

If Shujat Hussain swears that you gave him that photograph, is he correct?—Absolutely false.

Did you ever give a man, called Owen, a photograph of yourself?—No.

Can you account for his producing this copy (Ex. 16)?—No.

Were your photographs exposed for sale in Lucknow after 1873 at Mukur-ud-Dowlah's?—No.

If Asgar Jan says so in evidence, would he be right?—He may be right.

Were you personally acquainted with Asgar Jan?—No.

Neither before or after your marriage?—No.

Your conversion to Mahomedanism was not a public matter, was it?—No.

When Asgar Jan says that "the character of the subject of the photo. in question is as well-known as the sun in the meridian," is he correct?—No; I don't know what he means.

Could he not have meant your reputation?—I don't know.

Could it have referred to your conversion?—I don't know.

Is going to be photographed a few days after your marriage consistent with strict purdah?—I think it is.

Did not your husband have some difficulty about this question?—I don't know.

You have sworn you were in strict purdah?—Yes, it was purdah according to my ideas.

Counsel here read Mehdi Hassan's evidence on the difficulty he had experienced in the matter of having this photograph taken.

Were you a strict Mahomedan for the first nine or ten years of your married life?—Yes, except that I used to go out for drives.

Is Mehdi Hassan's aunt alive?—She is alive.

Hyder Hussain is alive?—Yes.

Fakruddin's father?—Yes.

Is Ahmed Hussain alive?—I don't know.

Is Baker Hussain alive?—Yes.

He is in Hyderabad, isn't he?—Yes.

Is Jaffer Hussain's wife alive?—Yes, his second wife. Both received me.

Is Baker Hussain's wife alive?—Yes.

Is Mahomed Hussain's sister alive?—I don't know.

Have you tried to find out?—No.

Is Kader Bux's wife alive?—Yes.

And Mumtaz Ali's?—I don't know.

And Ali Bux's?—I don't know.

Have you made enquiries about them?—No.

(Witness here complained of a neuralgic pain in the head which prevented her turning it towards counsel when answering his questions.)

Except the persons I have named can you give the names of others who have received you as a respectable married lady?—I can't give any other names.

Where is Miss Gaigneaux?—She has gone to France.

You know nothing of Raja Ramphal Singh?—Nothing personally.

Then may I take it that the statement that he met you at Pertabghar is false?—Absolutely false.

If he has sworn that he was introduced to you, would that be false?—Quite false.

Can you explain this statement of his "Take your wife to England, and I will see that she is introduced to good society?"—No.

Are you responsible, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, for the improper imputation regarding Raja Ramphal Singh?—No.

Do you know Nawab Sarwar Jung?—No.

Did you never see him in 1878?—No; I did not see him until the other day.

Are you prepared to swear that he did not come to your house, even for a minute, not to speak to you?—No.

If you say you did not know Archer, how do you account for his affidavit as to your respectability as a young lady?—I can't account for it?

Then your husband got Archer to write it?—I don't know.

Can you suggest why Raja Ramphal Singh should come into court and make statements on oath against you?—He must be mad. He was never a friend of my husband's. I knew that he came to Pertabghar with an English wife. I did not see him. I have never seen him.

Do you suggest that Archer is mad or bribed?—I suggest nothing.

You don't know Braganza?—No.

Never met him?—No.

If you never knew him, can you account for his affidavit of your character from 1863 to 1868?—I can't.

Did you know Mrs. Johannes? Dolly Johannes' mother?—No.

Didn't she marry a man, called Quiros?—I don't know.

You know Ruthanath Pundit?—No.

Did he not see you at Allahabad?—I don't remember if he did.

You told us the other day that you never went to Bolarum to Sir Salar Jung's Palace?—Yes.

Do you still swear you never went there?—Yes, I still swear that.

Then if Tuffail Ali Beg swears you dined there, is it incorrect?—Yes.

And if Syed Hoosain says he met you there, is that also incorrect?—Yes.

Do I understand that Exhibit 8 (letter to Salar Jung from Mehdi Hassan) was written when the Arbuthnots and myself were asked over to your house and Salar Jung did not come?—I don't know. I think the letter was written when the Arbuthnots were coming.

Will you swear the letter was not written in 1884?—I can't.

Was it in 1885?—Not as far as I remember, because there were no ladies staying with me then.

What is there in that letter that enables you to fix that the year was not 1884 or 1885?—The reference to ladies in it, of course. I moved into my present house in 1885. It was the year in which Salar Jung went to Ooty.

You read "ladies" in that letter in the plural, don't you?—Yes.

Are you aware that your husband has admitted that that word is written in the genitive singular?—I am not aware.

(When the question was pressed again witness admitted that her husband wrote the word as deposed to and spelt it wrongly.)

Is there anything beyond that word in the letter that enables you to recall the fact that there were ladies staying in the house?—Nothing beyond that.

Do you swear that that letter was intended as an invitation to Salar Jung to lunch?—I won't swear it.

Do you keep a diary?—No.

Or a memorandum book?—No.

Have you anything in writing to show that you asked the Syed Hoosains, Arbuthnots, and myself to lunch?—No.

Can you explain why the word "arrangement" is underlined in that letter?—No.

Is there anything in your mind that would suggest the reason for an emphasis?—No.

Was this letter written on the occasion when you invited the Arbuthnots to lunch?—I can't swear that it was.

What is the meaning of the sentence, "every thing is ready here," in the letter?—I am sure I don't know I can make no suggestion why it is there.

Do you suggest that that was an intimation to Salar Jung that lunch was ready?—No.

What was the necessity for introducing reference to a bedroom in an invitation to lunch?—I can't say.

What need was there for the reference that your bedroom was apart from your husband's?—I can't say.

What inconvenience would Sir Salar Jung have been spared by the fact that your bedroom was separate from your husband's?—I don't know.

Then your husband's letter is meaningless to you?—Yes, except in one respect.

What is that?—It is a very long one.

Let me have it?—Salar Jung always liked a room to himself where he could take off his boots and coat and lie down and make himself comfortable. Burra Aga and Chota Aga used to meet him there, and they used to drink and smoke.

He used to do this when he came to your house?—Yes, wherever he went.

Do you swear that on the previous occasions when he called at your place, these conveniences were placed at his disposal?—I can't swear they were. They may have been.

On the former occasions did you go into the room and see him with his boots and coat off?—No, my husband told me.

Used you and your husband to occupy one bedroom at that time?—Yes.

Then it is not true that Mehdi Hassan's bedroom is separate from yours?—No, it is a mistake.

Do you suggest that the word "bedroom" is a mistake?—I can't say.

Do you say he should have said a dressing-room?—No, he should have said "a room." There is a spare room with a bed in it.

That is not Mehdi Hassan's bedroom though?—No.

Was it intended when this invitation to lunch was given that he should bring a retinue?—He was expected to. He always did.

Why is Chota Aga Sahib specially indicated in the letter?—I don't know.

Do you mean to suggest that after lunch Chota Aga Sahib, who was expressly invited, was to retire with Salar Jung?—He was not expected to retire with Salar Jung on this occasion as there were ladies, and it was remarked in the letter that he was used to their society.

What benefit would then accrue to Salar Jung by this invitation if Chota Aga did not retire with him?—None whatever.

Then why was Chota Aga asked?—I don't know.

Were you on friendly terms with Chota Aga Sahib—No.

Then what does your husband mean by saying that Chota Aga was used to your society?—I don't know. He must have meant Burra Aga Sahib.

Can you tell me why the words "Dearest Sir" are inserted in the letter?—No.

Do you not admit that this is a singularly-worded invitation?—Ridiculous, I think.

Mr. Norton: So do I.

Is it true that Salar Jung was very shy and used to avoid English society?—No, not very shy.

Was he shy of English ladies?—No.

Then your husband's statement that he was, is incorrect?—Yes.

Then you agree with Mr. Furdoonji that he was fond of English ladies' society?—Certainly. He was shy of form lity or ceremonial, because he was a lazy man. Otherwise he was not averse to ladies' society.

He knew Mrs. Arbuthnot very well?—Yes; he knew the whole family well.

And he knew you very well, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan?—Yes.

In November, 1886, the Arbuthnots stayed at Salar Jung's, didn't they?—I don't know.

Was not this letter intended to convey to Salar Jung the fact that if he came to your house to lunch he could have access to you for his own purposes?—Certainly not.

Is not the reference to Chota Aga Sahib an intentional reference to put Salar Jung on his guard that he (Chota Aga) was aware of your intimacy with Salar Jung and that he would connive at your accessibility?—Certainly not.

Are you prepared to say that that letter is not capable of bearing that construction?—I can't swear that it is not. It may be by evil-minded people.

Is it not possible that your husband may have written that letter as a bait to Salar Jung?—It is impossible.

Have you any birthmarks about you?—I may have.

Have you heard what Braganza says about you?—Yes.

Is it true that you have a mole on your left knee?—Yes, it is true.

Can you tell me how Braganza is aware of that fact?—No.

I suppose you have never shown these marks to any one, male or female, intentionally, or otherwise?—No, not even the servants, except my ayah. I cannot say how Branganza makes his statement.

Can you suggest why Syed Ali should come forward and swear evidence against you?—He is an enemy of ours.

Political or social?—Both I should say.

Then he has come here to perjure himself?—I won't say, he is not speaking the truth.

Is Syed Ali an enemy of yours only?—Of both myself and my husband. He pretends to be very friendly when he is not. He always goes about talking about my husband. He has never avowed his enmity openly.

When did you discover that enmity? I can't say—Hundreds of people have told me all he has done against us. I can't remember any names.

What has he ever done against you?—I can't answer you.

I suppose you were aware of Mr. Syed Ali's statement about your walking into his brother's bedroom as soon as it was made?—Yes, I was told of it either that night or next morning.

Did you instruct Mr. Rudra to ask Mr. Syed Ali if a bathroom was not attached to his bedroom?—No.

Can you explain why that question was put?—No.

(To be concluded.)

We are sorry to hear, says the Lahore paper, that there is difficulty in obtaining recruits for the Kashmir Imperial Service troops, one regiment being one hundred men short. The reason for this is simple. Recruiting having formerly been compulsorily carried out, military service fell into disfavour, and now that enlistment is optional the recruiting parties sent out meet with little success.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided, and the other members present were: Principal Oxenham, Colonel Wilson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, A. M. Dwaramsi, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and Dr. Viegas.

A NEW MEMBER.

A letter from Mr. Harvey, Under-Secretary to Government, stating that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council had appointed Mr. E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., a member of the Committee, *vice* Colonel Wilson, was ordered to be recorded.

LAND FOR TOWN SWEEPINGS.

The Committee resumed consideration of a letter No. 25,745, dated 25th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting the committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the purchase of 11,675 square yards, or thereabouts of land on the Flats at the rate of Rs. 2 per square yard, the property of Mr. Aga Mahomed Sidik Nimazi, such additional land being required for the further deposit of town sweepings. The amount, Rs. 23,350, to be met from available balances to be adjusted hereafter against the loan of Rs. one lakh and-a-half provided in the Budget for the purchase of land on the Flats. Also a letter No. 26,468, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the taking up of the land under the terms of the Land Acquisition Act.

The Committee approved of the application being made to Government for the taking up of this ground under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 10 of 1870, the Committee recording their opinion that the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act should not be resorted to merely for the purpose of acquiring a good title to the land, but that the question of valuation should be fought out before the Collector.

SUITS AGAINST DEFAULTING RATE-PAYERS.

The Committee gave sanction to suits being filed in the Small Causes Court against the following defaulting rate-payers:—Ahmed Saheb Muckba, for Rs. 119; Adam Aba Patel, for Rs. 270; and Syed Cassam bin Syed Hussein for Rs. 218-8-6.

MR. WALTON'S APPLICATION FOR PENSION.

The Committee considered

WRITERS AND READERS.

We shall have an extremely good Life of James Russell Lowell now that the task of preparing it for the American Men of Letters Series has been entrusted to Mr. George Edward Woodberry. His Life of Poe in the same series is one of the best of modern biographies, and settled finally many of the disputed matters about Poe's life. His "History of Wood Engraving" is well known, but Mr. Woodberry's chief title to fame is unfortunately familiar to very few. It is his magnificent threnody called "The North Shore Watch." This was privately printed after the death of the author's chief friend ten years or more ago, in an edition of 200 copies, and he has never been willing to have it issued for the general public, although many publishers have desired to do so. In the opinion of several of the best qualified judges, "The North Shore Watch" comes very near to being the high-water mark of American literature.

The downfall of the New York publishing house of John W. Lovell possesses a good deal of interest for British writers and readers. Mr. Lovell was the publisher of most of the "familiar "paper-covered literature" of America. His ambition was enormous, and he sent the late Mr. Walcott Balestier to London to secure English works for him. Mr. Gosse was, we believe, his "literary adviser." A good many English books were secured, and not a little bad feeling roused in "the trade" by the alleged excessive prices paid for them. In 1890 the "United States Book Company" was founded to avoid the competition between a number of rival American firms, and Mr. John W. Lovell was made vice-president and manager. A year ago the big firm was again subdivided. Now the crash has come; Mr. Lovell, according to the New York "Publishers' Weekly," has been voted out of the vice-presidency and dismissed from his position as manager, and a receiver has been appointed for the parent company and its offspring. The "committee of reorganisation," however, is said to hold confident views of the general solvency of the enterprises.

The Duke of Athole has just compiled a pamphlet of considerable historical interest treating of the "Mutiny of the Black Watch in 1743." Details have been obtained from the proceedings of the general court-martial, which sentenced three men to be shot, which are preserved in the Judge Advocate-General's office. The book is published by Mr. John Christie, Perth. His Grace's predecessors, the Dukes of Athole, for some generations from the end of the seventeenth century to the beginning of this, wrote a great deal concerning the Isle of Man, the "sovereignty" of which came to the family by marriage, and was afterwards purchased by the British Government.

The first instalment of an "edition de luxe," in thirty-two volumes, of the novels of James Fenimore Cooper, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Putnam. This series, which is fully illustrated, will be the finest edition of Cooper ever published. The author of the "Leatherstocking Tales" seems to have lost some of his old popularity in this country, although of course the sixpenny editions of his best-known novels are always with us. Years ago a complete library edition of Cooper was projected, but it came to an inglorious end at the second volume.

The principle article in the March "Fortnightly" is to be a symposium by some leading business men on the present depression of trade, Dr. Haffkine, of the Pasteur Institute, is to write on vaccination as a preventive of Asiatic cholera, the Bishop of Bedford on "Urban Populations," and Mrs. Garrett Anderson on women as doctors. The single contribution about politics is to be Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., upon "American Side-lights on Home Rule."

Lord Houghton, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has consented to write a poem which he calls the "Three Gardens," for the April "English Illustrated Magazine." This is to be Mr. Edward Arnold's first number of the magazine, and he will enlarge it by sixteen pages. A disquisition on "Costers and Music Halls," by Mr. Albert Chevalier, and an article from Lord Ribblesdale on "The Queen's Buckhounds," are to keep Lord Houghton's verses company. Mr. Robert Buchanan is also to begin a serial story "Fortune's Wheel," which will be completed in three instalments.

A correspondent has been looking up what literature and the "most exhaustive of dictionaries" have to say upon the word "mercenary," which the other day gave rise to a lively debate in the House of Commons. "In the course of an encyclopædic definition of over half a column," he writes, the 'Century Dictionary' explains that mercenary means serving only for reward,' 'selling one's services to the highest bidder.' &c. And literature certainly brings in a true bill against Lord Wolmer's epithet. And in support of this the correspondent proceeds to quote from Dryden, Chaucer, and Shakespeare.

In Dryden and Soame's translation of the Horace's "Art of Poetry" are the lines :—

> Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
> And verse became a mercenary trade.

Chaucer, in the general prologue to the "Canterbury Tales," sings :—

> He was a scheperde, and no mercenarie.

Shakespeare, on the other hand, laments the opprobious fact that—

> .....many of our princes, woe the while,
> Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.

An interesting addition to Bonapartist literature, entitled "Napoleon Intime," has just been brought out in Paris. The author, Arthur Levy, has taken great pains to procure, both from home and foreign sources, hitherto unpublished or little-known anecdotes concerning the private life of Napoleon the First. Pierre de Lano, who has constituted himself the historian of the Third Empire, is also about to publish a volume entitled "L'Empereur." Each chapter has already appeared in feuilleton form in a Parisian daily, and there attracted a considerable amount of attention, for although M. de Lano cannot claim to be an impartial historian, he has evidently interviewed assiduously some old familiar of the Tuileries.

The father of Victorien Sardou, himself the author of many educational works which are still in use in French schools and lycees, has just celebrated his ninetieth year at Nice. The old gentleman, who received on his birthday hundreds of telegrams of congratulation from well-known literary personalities all over Europe, happened to have been presented when a child to Napoleon the First, who had a long talk with him. M. Sardou pere is a Southerner, and has translated several old Provencal legends and poems into French. He lives in his son's beautiful villa, one of the most artistic dwellings on the Riviera, and although he takes the keenest interest in Victorien's dramatic successes, he has not been to one of the latter's great Parisian premieres for nearly twenty years.

Messrs. Macmillan will shortly publish a work entitled "Annals of an Old Mansion House," by Mr. Frederic Harrison. It is to be illustrated by Mr. W. Luker, Mr. W. Niven, and Mr. C. Foster Hayward. —Ibsen's "Master Builder," in book form, is having a large sale. "Some of the critics have been down upon it," says Mr. Heinemann, "but by and by they'll come to see what a good work it is." —Mr. Edward Arnold is to publish a new volume in the International Education Series, Rousseau's "Emile." The translation is quite a new one, by Dr. W. H. Payne, of the Nashville University, U.S.A.— TheMarch "Bookman" is to publish a specially interesting article on the youth of Robert Louis Stevenson. An account is given of Mr. Stevenson's first publication, a little green pamphlet entitled "The Pentland Rising."—The first volume of the new half-crown edition of Carlyle, was to be issued on March 6 by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It will be "Sartor Resartus," and "Latter-Day Pamphlets," with a portrait of Carlyle.

A Correspondent writes from Rome :—"I have just been to see Mr. W. W. Story's new statue, the Pythoness at Delphi. The powerful half-nude female figure sits leaning slightly forward, with the left foot drawn backward, and the arms stretched forth, as if in the impulse of the spirit of prophecy the Pythoness were just rising to her feet, the hair, curling low over the deep inspired eyes and keen brows, falls sideways in a beautiful mass, covering the right shoulder. The serpent of Apollo forms a necklace round the throat. The firm bust is beautifully modelled, as are the uplifted arms and hands. From the hips downwards falls gracefully drapery. The far-seeing look of prophecy is finely expressed in the deep-cut eyes ; and the features of the face, the slightly opened mouth, are perfectly beautiful. In the dark brown clay the statue is very striking and graceful from all points of view. When executed in marble the effect will be ten times as grand. In the course of conversation, and while admiring the beautiful hands of Mr. Story's figure of Christ, entitled 'Come unto me all ye who are heavy laden,' we were favoured with a sight of the plaster cast of Chopin's small, nervous, delicate, and beautifully formed hand taken from the life. The hand in all statues, whether ideal conceptions or portraits, is a very interesting subject, and it is a pleasure when one finds this portion of the human body carefully considered, the conventional type of a beautiful hand being absent, replaced by what is true and characteristic."

To Cur Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions, quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE NATIVE PRESS

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI IN PARLIAMENT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji seems to be already winning golden opinions all round on his exemplary assiduity in the House of Commons. A London correspondent of a contemporary observes that his diligence is as indefatigable as his punctuality is commendable. The last habit has secured Mr. Dadabhai a pretty advantage in the House. It obtains for him a good seat which is something for a new member, of an alien civilisation which existed ages before the barons of John met on the plains of Runnymeade and extorted important privileges for themselves and the burghers. But Mr. Dadabhai does not content himself with giving evidence of his presence in the House. He keeps himself in evidence by his work. Within a few days of the assembling of the new Parliament he twice drew the attention of the members to the currency question, so far as it concerned India. On one of the occasions he interpellated the Under-Secretary of State on the advisability of submitting Lord Herchell's Committee's report for the consideration of the House. Of course, he was replied in the negative; but that matters little. What matters us Indians is the fact of our veteran representative keeping himself "en courant" with native public opinion on questions vitally affecting their interests and drawing parliamentary attention to them.

MR. SAYANI ON THE NATIVE PRESS.

Says the "Indu Prakash : Mr. Sayani is a distinguished member of the Mahomedan community and is reported by native and Europeans alike. His observations in reference to Mr. Wacha's conduct towards Mr. Jugmohandas were sensible and vigorous, and ought to supply the latter with sufficient food for thought and reflection. At the same time Mr. Sayani's performance was marred by an unhappy and unfounded attack against native papers. One of our contemporaries has been at the pains to discover some motives on his part for running down native organs of public opinion. Without going so far, we are quite prepared to meet Mr. Sayani on his own ground. He charged them with making statements without verifying them. May we ask Mr. Sayani whether there was any justification for condemning the entire native press? Is it not open to us to inquire whether he has verified his own statement to which the English dailies have given so much prominence? He is at liberty to declare that the English dailies are never guilty of the error he laid at the door of native papers, and to extol them in the most enthusiastic terms he can command. But there is no reason why the native press should quietly pocket an insult for which there is no justification. We can well understand Government and officialized organs charging the indigenous press with all sorts of imperfections and crimes, because it is their obvious interest to descredit them, when they can. But we scarcely expected Mr. Sayani to join them, especially on an occasion when he was very properly engazed in rectifying Mr. Wacha's municipal vagaries and denouncing unfounded and unverified statements.

The "Gujerati" says :—There was much in the observations that fell from Mr. Sayani in connection with the question of excusing the absence of Mr. Jugmohandas Vandrawasdas from meetings of the Corporation that we commend to the thoughtful consideration of Mr. Wacha. At the same time it must be said that Mr. Sayani, for whom we have very high respect, entirely went out of his way in instituting a comparison between native and English papers. He complained that the former made him say what he never uttered, and propose resolutions or amendments that he never put forward. We will take it that Mr. Sayani's complaint is well-founded. But in criticising the native papers, he has committed the very mistake which he laid at their door. Native papers, he says, make statements or allegations without verifying them. Is Mr. Sayani justified in blaming all for the faults of a few journals? Did he take the trouble to verify his allegation? We must strongly protest against his sweeping condemnation.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The "Indu Prakash" writes: From the very interesting review, that Colonel Bisset gave at the second prize-distribution ceremony, it appears that the Institute is doing very useful work. An institution which attracts students from remote places like Muscat, Jaffna and Mauritius naturally commends itself to public sympathy and support, and we are really sorry want of means is likely to arrest its further growth and development. As matters now stand, it imparts instruction in the engineering and textile branches, and if it is to follow the example of similar institutions in England and on the continent, it must be placed in a position to enlarge its present sphere of usefulness. Colonel Bisset made an earnest appeal to native chiefs for help and support. Already about 50 students have come from Native States and this circumstance ought to have due weight with at least some of them.

The "Rast Goftar" states : The prize-distribution at the Victoria Jubilee Techical Institute this week has enabled the public to mark the gratifying progress made by it within the short space of four years. As everybody knows, the Institute owes its origin mainly to the active sympathy of Lord Reay who wished that technical education should spread side by side with literary education, that some of those who starved with pens might be provided with an opening to earn a decent living by working with tools. Instruction in the practical arts and sciences will have an ulterior bearing upon the prosperity of the country, and with the addition of new fields of enterprise and occupation, it may be reasonably inferred that there will be a corresponding decrease in the sickly crowd of discontented clerks. The work which is performed by the students with hand and tools, thews and sinew, has already been noticed to result in the development of a firm, healthy manhood. The health and physical strength of the pupils has improved in a marked degree from their three years' course at the Institute, as was noticed by Mr. Justice Birdwood, who presided on the occasion.

The "Gujerati" observes : At the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Victoria Technical Institute, Colonel Bisset gave a highly interesting review of the work that is being done there. It is very significant that the Institute, which owes its origin mainly to the sagacious insight of Lord Reay into the industrial requirements of this country, and to the princely munificence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, has attracted students from such distant places like Muscat, Jaffna and Mauritius. The instruction imparted in this institution is at present confined to the engineering and textile branches, and it is certainly a matter of regret that want of resources prevents the growth of the Institute in other directions. There is little doubt that if it is to become really useful, it will have to extend its sphere of operations like technical schools in England and on the continent. The students in the two branches number 318 out of whom fifty have come from Native States. Although, as a rule, we are against making demands on their exchequers for the promotion of beneficent objects in British India, when there are so many wants to be attended to and so many improvements to be effected within the territories of native chiefs themselves, we think in certain exceptional cases they might very justly be appealed to for contributions towards the support of institutions like the Victoria Technical Institute.

BOMBAY ART POTTERY AT CHICAGO.

Among the products and manufactures indigenous to India which will appear in Messrs. S J Tellery and Co.'s Indian Court at the forthcoming Chicago Exposition, not the least interesting will be the specimens of Bombay pottery sent by Mr. G W Terry, Director of the Wonderland Native Art Pottery Works in this city. This is the first time that such a large consignment, numbering some 850 pieces, has been sent away from India, and there is no doubt that the keen American citizen will appreciate the beauty and elegance of these to him new specimens of Indian workmanship, and as, even in India, the art pottery manufactured in Bombay has not yet met with the appreciation it deserves and must meet with in due time, we have thrown together a few notes concerning Mr. Terry's manufacture. With regard to the designs, they are mainly what Mr. Terry terms "Victorian or Modern Ajunta," and are a happy adaption of the celebrated paintings in the caves of Ajunta ; some copies of these attracted his attention as early as 1874, when the first results of the work of the party of students sent by Government, under Mr. Griffith s able supervision to reproduce the decorations of these caves, were first brought to Bombay. From that period the Bombay pottery assumed an original character which distinguishes it from all other Indian pottery. The other designs produced in the "works" are known as 'Modern Indian' 'Modern Mahamedan,' and 'Modern Sind,' and are all in cases, designed and painted on purely Oriental shaped ware (procured for Mr. Terry by sympathetic friends from all parts of India and the East) by native artists rnd kumbars under the direct supervision of Mr. Terry, who has to watch the work very carefully to prevent the introduction of European design which native artisans now-a-days are only too prone to imitate. These designs are composed and painted on the ware at once ; no preliminary sketches are permitted on paper or on any other material. Some examples of the Wonderland Art Pottery have been selected and despatched by the Indian agent of the Imperial Institute to London so as to be in time for the opening of the museum by Her Majesty on the 1st of May.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disgreeable smell of most "Restoratives." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed :—William Charles Boyce, of Calcutta, in Superintendence Service of State Railways in India, for a new or improved contrivance for securely keeping keys, more particularly railway points-locks' keys, as also for indicating the presence and absence of work-people and such other uses, to be called Boyce's Automatic Safety Indicator." Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer of Madras, for "E W Stoney's Patent Point Safety Indicator Signals and Combined Switch-lock" ; Alois Riedler, of 78, Friedrich Strasse, Berlin, Germany, Professor in the Polytechnic Schoolf for improvements in, and connected with, compressing and pumping apparatus ; Gabriel Dupont-Dennis, of Rue Arthur III, Nantes, France, Manufacturer of Preserved Alimentary Products, for an improved process of, and apparatus for, preserving dried vegetables ; Edward Lennon Cantwell, Consulting Engineer and Patent Agent, of 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, British India, for an improved water-lift.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Herbert Samuel Elworthy, of Sujanpur, District of Gurdaspur, Punjab, India, Analytical Chemist and a Fellow of the Chemical Society and a Member of the Society of Chemical Industry, both of London, for a domestic and travellers' soda-water machine. (Filed 15th February 1893.) Herbert Samuel Elworthy, F C S, M S C I, Analytical and Technical Chemist, of Sujanpur, District of Gurdaspur, Punjab, India, for a new or combined method or process for producing carbonic acid gas or carbon di oxide, and the recovery and utilization of the waste products therefrom. (Filed 12th January 1893) Beaumont Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer of No. 1 Wood Street, Calcutta, for a flush-water hydraulic sewer. (Filed 21st February (1893.) William Banks Gwyther, an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Bengal, residing at No. 3, Church Lane, Cacultta, for constructing ventilated roofs and floors. (Filed 24th February 1893.)

The under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—E Haines, Merchant, 110, Cannon Street, London, E C, for a design for the ornamentation of the frames of looking-glasses composed of scroll design in relief

The fee prescribed in schedule i of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 5th March, 1893, to 4th March, 1894 :—Edward Lafone Bellhouse, of the firm of E T Bellhouse and Company, of Hunt Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in hydraulic packing apparatus.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 11.

Drury, Capt, Bengal, 2-4th Goorkas, from furlough, from England.

MacNeill, Col, Ms, Army, on leave, from Madras.

March 13.

Robertson, Captain, Bengal, C I Horse, on duty, from Agra.

March 14.

Von Donop, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—March 13.

MacNeill, Col, Ms Army, from leave, to Madras.

March 14.

Drury, Capt, Bengal, 2-4th Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Bakloh.

Basu, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th March.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Byculla Headquarters on Friday next, at 8-30 p.m.

2. There will be Class-firing at Coorla on Friday. Train leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later. There will also be Class-firing on the Colaba Rifle Range on Saturday afternoon from 3 till dusk.

3. It is notified for information that the firing for Major Roughton's Carbine Prizes will take place at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday next week. The conditions are as follows :—

Distance—200 and 500 yards.
Number of Shots at each range 7. No sighting shot.
Position Regulations.

Prizes :— Rs.
1st.—For the highest aggregate score at both ranges.. 50
2nd.—For the highest score at 200 yards 25
3rd.— do. do. do. 500 do 25

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th March.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., and those not on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

It is requested that all who possibly can will attend the next Saturday's Commanding Officer's parade, the annual Inspection being fixed for Saturday, the 25th March.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 18th instant, as follows :—

St. Mary's School.—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

Byculla School.—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "C" Company at the Town Hall, to-day, at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 6.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr Mr-Gen'l Dept :—Capt J M Stewart, 1st Batt. 5th Gurkha Rifles, to officiate as a Staff Captain, vice Lieut Robertson, on leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

1st Punjab Infantry.—Surgn-Capt F R Ozzard, from the offg to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt L J Pisani.

9th Bengal Lancers—Lieut G S Sheppard, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Peyton, promoted Sqdn Comdr.

Military Works Dept.—On return from leave Major F T N Spratt, R E, is posted to the Baluchistan Command.

Lieut H E J Brake, R A, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Lodiana, and join No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery in which he has been appointed Officiating Subaltern, vice E P England.

The following officers of the Unattached List, who have, been nominated for the Indian Staff Corps are attached to the regiments specified :—2nd Lieut T J Bolland, 2nd Battn, Manchester Regt ; and E G D De-Labilliere, 1st Battn, R W K Regt.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :— 2nd Lieut P Fitz W Fitzroy, Royal Artillery. 2nd Lieut R L Ricketts Unattached List, attached to the 7th Dragoons, transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :— 1st Battation, Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut T R Mallock, twelve months on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Royal West Surry Regt—Lieut D Mackworth for twelve months, on private affairs.

Sub-Assist Apothecary W J P Martin is granted three months' leave in India, on medical certificate.

HIGH COURT.—March 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

412-91—Chitals. Mahl M—Vullubhdas Runchoddas vs Jamnadas Premjee—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

368-92—In person—a pauper—Gopal Radhowji and another vs Khoobhaba Vithoba and another J C Cama—Part heard.

33-92—T A Bland, Mahomed Ismail alias Baba Miya bin Hajee Miya vs Rabiabai and others—Nanu and H, T A Bland and in person—Part heard.

216-92—Brown and M—Domingos Francisco Quiny vs Catharine Quiny and others—Brown and M and Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

307-92—Chalk, W and S—Jeewan Dewjee vs Khimjee Vulbhdas and others—Ardesir, H and D.

267-92—In person—Chintoba Sadaswjee vs Rackmabai and others.

19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.

575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.

427-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hisamudin Chinday vs Amiruddeenabeebee and others—T A Bland and M N and S.

653-92—Shamrao B—Megbai and another vs Gowreebai and others—J C Cama.

551-92—Brown and M—Ghoila Khanjee vs Moghjee Govindjee and others—Little, S N and B and and K.

569-92—Bhaishunker and K—Odhowjee Morarjee vs Moghjee Govind—Brown and M.

Defended New Long Causes.

15-93—Payne G and S—Abdulla Khanbin Abdul Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir, H and D.

23-93—In person—(a pauper) Bisasur Sewdin vs Bora Esub vs Mamoojee—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decretal order of Reference,

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs the Jhadhow jee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—Little S N and B.

For Dismissal.

383-92—Thakordas D and C—Noorbhai Boodhabai and another vs Arab Abdul Wahabin Ahmed—Framjee and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

331-92—Chitnis M and M—Bapuji Vasudewji vs Jaggonath Baburao and another—Motibhai and J—Part heard.

359-92—In person—Bhicaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.

257-88—Picknell M and M—Ranjibhai Maneckjee vs Antoba Yeshwantjee—Pestonjee, R and K.

573-99—J C Cama—Ebrahim Ablooilally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Brown and M.

514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Ablooilally Moochala vs Noor-Mahomed Hajee Vallee—Brown and M.

315-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Ablooilally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Oosman and another—Crawford, B and Co.

531-91—M H Khan—For a pauper—Vitaldas (Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

254-92—Shamrao P—For a Pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Roughton and B.

403-92—Little, S N and B—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

In cases of numbness and tickling sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS. & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain C H Barron, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 912 pilgrims as passengers.

The s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Withers, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th March), with a general cargo.

The schooner Columbus, 220 tons, Captain J Junghans, will sail to-day for Seychelles, with a general cargo and Mrs Junghans and 2 children as passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (21st February), with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,011 tons, Captain P S Budd, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst from Calcutta (17th February) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Fraser	1330	Henderson	Not fixed		F Muir&Co
B	Zulu	1787	Dunn	Dunkirk	16-3	K Nixon&Co
C	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe	15-3	V Ebm&Co
C	Mobile	830	McAdam	Zanzibar	20-3	B&P S N Co
C	Hoseinie	994	Raffin	Rd S Ports	20-3	B&P S N Co
D&E	Braunfels	1976	Tegge	Hamburgh	16-3	Glade&Co
F	Chyebassa	1688	Wilson	Marseilles	21-3	M Mackenzie
G	Gunn.cruiser Mowe	538	Hartmann	Zanzibar		German Govt
H	Asloun	1827	Murray	Not fixed		T Morrison
L	Kaveri	543	Abubaker	Mangalore	17-3	Shpd&Co
M	Ancona	1988	Madie	Not fixed		P & O Co
N	Tanjore	1402	Barron	Mussawa	15-3	H C J ussub
O	Skerryvore	2199	Chandler	Marseilles	20-3	K Nixon&Co
Q	Arroyo	2307	Samuel	Hull	18-3	Grhm & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Ponani	542	Ahmed	Bhownager	15-3	Shpd&Co
,,	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C Mandvie	16-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Glenvich	2008	Halman	Dischg.		Graham & Co
2	Australia	2322	Woodhouse	Dischg.		Graham & Co
3	Peninsular	2711	Loggin	London	20-3	P & O Co
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	25-3	P & O Co
5	Lombardy	1570	Cole	China	16-3	P & O Co
6	Inchmarlo	1922	W Ashby, H & L	London	20-3	T Morrison
7	M Valerie	2644	Mills	China	21-3	A-H L S N Co
9	W Hall	2139	Burckley	Marseilles	15-3	E Bates
10	Cy. of Dundee	2612	Hailey	Liverpool	20-3	Sir C Forbes
12	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Marseilles	15-3	Bates & Co
13	Lord Ernc	3617	Dunn	Dunkirk	19-3	K Nixon&Co
15	Incharran	1842	McDonald	Dunkirk	18-3	T Morrison
16	S Iny Thomas	1646	Picktorn	Venice, &c.	18-3	J Mackintosh
18	Barque Da Capo		Felthouse	Not fixed		C Eduiji

HARBOUR WALL.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
S.S. Pachumba		15-3	Karachi and K. Coast.
,, Kapurthala	14-3	18-3	Do.
,, Assyria	..	19-3	Karachi (will sail from harbour on arrival of the English Mail).

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Thursday, 16th March.)

S.S. Burdon ..... 3019-37 ..... Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Jeddda, Feb 27.
	Java (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, March 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Chupra (s)	Hardcastle	Calcutta, &c.
	Tanjore (s)	Barron	Jedda, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Schooner Columbus, Junghans, for Seychelles.
Steamer Loodiana, Withers, for Calcutta.
,, Imaum, Penberthy, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Hoseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
10	Culna s	Stewart ..... Bombay, Feb 10.
	Nuddea s	Cave ..... Bombay, Feb 17.
	Maharani s	Sandilands ... Chittagong, Feb 26.
	P. Castle s	Richardson ... Liverpool, Dec 1.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.—Steamers Chusan, Arratoon Apcar, Comilla, and Maharaja ; and ship Columbia.
March 11.—Steamer Kohinur, and barque Savernake.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 14.

For Liverpool.

City of Dundee s—975 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidas and Co ; 230 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 330 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidas and Co ; 300 cwts mustarseed and 300 cwts methyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 234 cwts barley and 43 cwts methyseed, Pooja Jairam ; 561 cwts myrabollams, S Runchordas ; 350 cwts myrabollams, V Modhowjee ; 523 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Malsee ; 629 cwts turmeric, P Govindjee ; 200 bales wool, Nursey Khatao.

For London.

Peninsular s—1,254 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 158 cwts bariari, Latham and Co ; 6 cases bristles, N V Curranee and Co ; 379 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee ; 4 casks chutney, Framjee Nowrojee ; 17 hogheads chutney and 6 cwts pepper, J P Bahha and Co ; 141 cwts gum, H Virdhare ; 43 cwts gum, L Ludha.

Shannon s—2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 3,699 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.

Inchmarlo s—62 cwts gum, M Jaffer ; 233 cwts olibanum, S Runchordas ; 16 cwts cotton seed and 1,688 cwts linseed oilcake, Latham and Co ; 13 bales skins, S Dhuramsee ; 10 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 100 cwts turmeric, D M Rawal and Co ; 125 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee ; 63 bales hemp, V Gopaljee ; 750 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Hurrichand ; 20 bales skins, H Jamall.

Assam s—5 cwts ivory, N G Hoosen.

For Hamburg.

Braunfelss—1 bale woollen carpets and 3 cases curiosities Glade and Co.

Arroyo s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 3,001 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri ; 3 2 1 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,800 cwts linseed, Hugo Schwer and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Indra s—1,030 cwts gingellyseed, Owen and Okell ; 580 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Havre.

Inchmarlo s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 1 case catgut, H Jamall.

For Dunkirk.

Incharran s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Lord Erne s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 5,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Zulu s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Barcelona.

Australia s—220 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—1,500 cwts teelseed, 10,500 cwts wheat and 12,996 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Wistow Hall s—10,497 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,992 cwts gingellyseed, A Allymahomed.

Skerryvore s—1,980 cwts groundnuts and 500 cwts mustard seed, John Fachiri ; 3,117 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Chyebassa s—15,744 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Peninsular s—6,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Sydney Thomas s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Sidney Thomas s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Suez.

Australia s—1,000 cw

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
DR GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills
have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.
Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D., 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous, Syphilitic Symptoms
Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
DR GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
And the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; Bombay: Kemp & Cº; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
DR REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 402, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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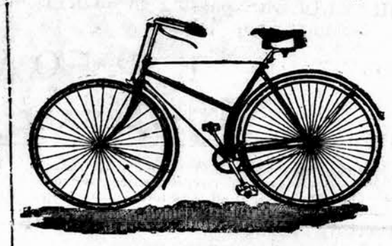
KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 5d. in the Shilling. Mention this paper.

THE
"PREMIER" CYCLES,
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.



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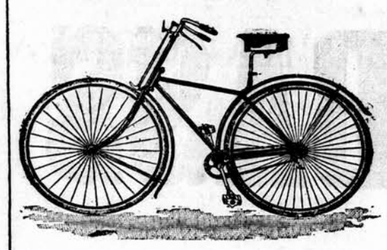
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"
This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



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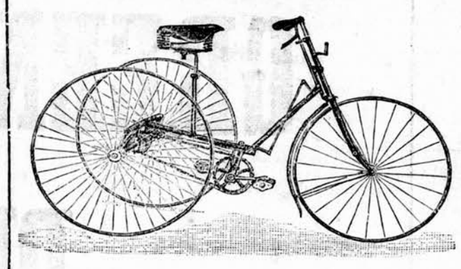
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."
A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube give great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



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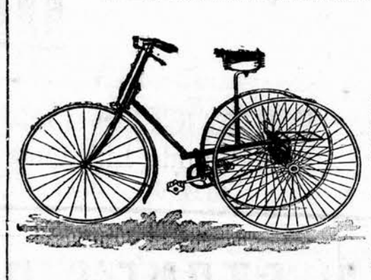
"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."
A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman,
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."
An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0
Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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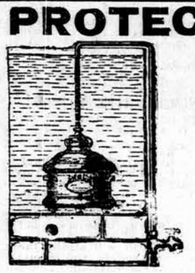
Pears' soap
FOR TOILET & NURSERY.
Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.
REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.
FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN
Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. (*Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England*)
"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

PROTECTION FROM TYPHOID FEVER OR CHOLERA.



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THE CISTERN "CHATTY" FILTER, FROM Rs. 20.
NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.
As used by H.I.M. The Queen-Empress, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught, Duke of Cambridge, War Department, Barracks, Government Hospitals, &c.
POCKET FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE MAFASIL, Rs. 4. ans 8.
Sole Manufacturers: THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.
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THE BLOUSES ILLUSTRATED are the most lady-like and popular styles now before the public, and in view of the great demand, we have imported a large stock. They are carefully made, and the button holes are well-finished, and we have much pleasure in bringing them to the notice of ladies as really pretty and cheap garments.

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LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.
A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue " * Green "
Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*
"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."
Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.
PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
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SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
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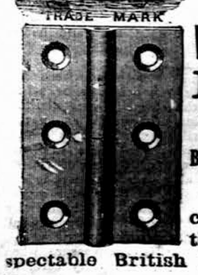

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